THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1870. [VOLUME II---NUMBER 182

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 18.

PERSONAL.—We had calls this morning from Dr. Casey, of Columbia county, and Mr. Atkinson, editor of the Athens Banner.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

A Felony Committed.

It is an undoubted fact that one member of the Legislature has been debarred and hindered from taking his seat in the Senate and participating in the proceedings of that body by the charge of perjury for taking the oath, and the intimidation of a trial by a Military Commission, unauthorized to take cognizance of his case.

If this Senator is eligible, and if he took the oath properly, then everybody concerned in the successful attempt to debar him from taking his seat is guilty of a felony under the 5th section of the Georgia Bill.

From the military officer that summoned the Board, the members of the Board, to Governor Bullock, who persuaded him of his ineligibility, and offered the bribe of a removal of his disabilities, and a relief from the penalties of a charge of perjury, of which he was innocent, and from which, if he was guilty, Governor Bullock could not relieve him, including all the agents that played upon his fears, every one of them is guilty of breaking the 5th section aforesaid.

The fraud of a false charge of ineligibility, and the violence of an arbitrary military tribunal, are facts clearly established. The case is complete.

The Democrats are talking of testing the question of his eligibility before the Courts. A decision of the proper Court that he was eligible, fastens upon these men who have thus frightened him from his rights and his duty, the clear indisputable crime of felony.

Governor Bullock seems resolved to court the Penitentiary. It would be a rare retribution if, at last, he should reap his punishment from his own malignant handiwork, framed to defraud his political foes of their rights. But stranger things than these have happened. The avenging Nemesis of his own brutal deed is before him. Let him pause before he goes too far. Let him not, in the maddrunkenness of accidental power, wickedly and mysteriously attained, over the prayers of the good and the travail of the worthy, tempt an evil destiny too far, or the violated law that he meant for the oppression of others that he should protect, may turn and consign him to the ignominious doom of the felon's cell. In the very court he hopes to invoke in aid of his criminal ambition.

☞ See Fourth Page.

Who is Master of the Situation?

A good deal of Democratic curiosity has been felt to know the exact nature of the Radical telegraphic communication between Atlanta and Washington during the anomalous and procrastinated organization of the Legislature. In the New York Times of the 14th we find the following dispatch from Washington, that if accurate, throws much light on the matter:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The troubles at Atlanta over the organization of the Legislature seem to have degenerated into a Bullock and anti-Bullock fight. Numerous dispatches were received here to-day on the subject, including one or more from General Terry, asking instructions as to his action under certain circumstances. In the matter of local State officers interfering unwarrantably, he was directed to act promptly in their removal. In the matter of the award of the seats of unseated members, he was instructed to enforce the law of Georgia on that subject, and give the seat to the person having the next highest number of votes; and as to any other obstacles in the organization of the Legislature or the enforcement of the Reconstruction Acts, he was instructed to act cautiously, but, if necessary, to remove such obstacles by virtue of his authority under the laws of Congress. This authority, be it known, extends even to the removal of the Provisional Governor himself. The whole case is, therefore, in General Terry's hands.

From this it will be seen that under views of the Grant Administration, Gen. Terry is master of the situation.

He is to prevent local State officers from unwarrantably interfering, he is to enforce the laws of Georgia in cases not covered by the Reconstruction Acts and the Georgia bill, and he is to remove all obstacles to the organization of the Legislature.

It seems pretty clear from the above that it is in Gen. Terry's power to secure a fair execution of the law, and secure the State from being turned over to the faction lead by Governor Bullock.

This morning's Washington dispatches contain an item of deep significance, that may throw some light on the military commission and its objects:

Terry's dispatches indicate that three Senators and ten Representatives are clearly disqualified and will be expelled by military order; still, however, leaving the Legislature in the hands of the Conservatives.

This dispatch would seem to indicate very clearly that the farce of the military commission is a worse farce than we had even at first supposed it. Though it has passed no judgment upon the cases already tried before it, yet its decision on all, both tried and to be tried, is positively declared. It would seem to show that the programme laid off originally is to be carried out step by step, if need be, in the face of every illegality, and with every feature of force and usurpation.

The following "Slander Mill" dispatch from the Bullock faction to the slander mill organ in Washington, Forney's Chronicle, is significant. It seems to count fully on General Terry doing all that Bullock desires, while its impudent misrepresentation of Democratic sentiment is especially refreshing.

Let us hope that Governor Bullock miscalculates Gen. Terry's character and purposes:

"Republicans firm and sanguine; are much elated by the prompt and efficient action of General Terry, and feel that at last a loyal legislature will be organized by the exclusion of disqualified Democrats.

General Terry's action is approved by the Republicans, and by all the Democratic members who were too conscientious to attempt to take the oath in order to retain their seats.

GEORGIA.—The editor of the Wilmington Journal, after giving a synopsis of the first day's outrageous proceedings in the Legislature, concludes as follows: "The most peaceful and prosperous of the Southern States, Georgia, bids fair to become the most lawless and disturbed. We shall look on the contest between Bullock and his legions of fellow-scoundrels and the good people of the State with interest, trusting that the State may be saved from the fate to which Grant and Congress would commit her."

☞ The Presbyterians of the United States are said to have more communion in Christ than any other denomination.

OUR ARKANSAS LETTER.

Various Things and Matters of Interest.

DARDANELLE, ARK., Jan. 2, 1870.

Editor Constitution: On leaving my native State, Georgia, last October, I was requested by several gentlemen at different places in the State, to write to them, a request that I can not in every instance comply with; but have concluded to write to your excellent journal, and through its wide and extended circulation, reach most or all of my friends behind.

The little "city" of Dardanelle is situated on the western bank of the Arkansas river, about eighty miles from Fort Smith, on the near edge of the Indian Territory. It is a flourishing place, does a heavy business in the way of merchandise and cotton shipping. The place grows rapidly, and will soon be a splendid market for the many products of the large, rich valleys between it and the mountains west.

We have steamboats from New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis and Little Rock, every day or two, all heavily laden with goods, and carrying off thousands of bales of cotton and other things for the Eastern market.

I came through to this country on horseback and alone, and had a good view of several sections of this State. I crossed the Mississippi River at Memphis, and traveled about forty miles through what is known as the "Mississippi Swamps." Leaving them with the crossing of the St. Francis River. While passing through those swamps and canebrakes, I saw quantities of wild geese, wild hogs, turkeys, deer, etc. And all along my travels through the State, I amused myself by shooting at such game with my pistol. The lands are quite as fine as you ever saw, much of it producing more than a bale of cotton to the acre, while it will yield from fifty to one hundred bushels of corn. The settlements on some of the water courses are said to be very unhealthy; but this country, and in most places on the Arkansas River, is very healthy, being plagued with nothing worse than "chills and fever," and they are not worse, from what I can learn, than we have in Georgia.

There seems to be no scarcity of money among the citizens. Almost everybody seems quite independent, and able to work or not, just as they please, showing very little or no favor to the new comer. Indeed, we find none of the old Virginia and Georgia hospitality among the people, save now and then, a man from the old States who has been a mover and knows how to appreciate their condition. Those who come here must certainly expect hard times and to be greatly imposed upon, unless they come full handed. I certainly would not advise any of my friends, in Georgia, to come here expecting to find everything just to suit them, for 'tis not so.

You will meet men, and many of them, who will charge as much as they can get for everything you buy from them, and will bear down on you just as much as they can, and if they can keep you a renter instead of a land owner, I believe they will do so. But for all the high charging and general inhospitality of the people, I believe a man can do much better here than back in the old States. A living is much easier made, and I've heard of no one coming here and using the proper energy and failing to make money. If I was back, in view of all the disadvantages I meet with, I should come again, for I know it will grow to be a great and prosperous country. It now certainly must be the finest country for merchandise on the continent; dry goods and everything in the mercantile line is much higher than in Georgia. Provisions are about the same. Stock is about as high here as there. There is a railroad in the course of construction from Little Rock to Fort Smith, which will pass through here and aid greatly in developing the vast resources of the country.

The political sentiment of the people is divided, in a manner that makes an election quite uncertain as to the final issue, but when the great influx of Georgia Democrats have the privilege of voting, it will make a decided change in favor of the right side.

We have two papers printed in this place, one a Radical, and the other a staunch old Democrat. The Transcript, edited by Col. Barry, formerly of South Carolina, a gentleman of character, a good old Confederate, and a sterling Democrat. The Colonel is anxious to exchange with some Georgia weekly, bearing the right motto and keeping up the right colors.

If this is worth a place in your valuable columns, give it to the Weekly, and be kind enough to send me a copy, and if you wish to exchange with the Arkansas Transcript, send it also a copy of the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. Very respectfully,

W. C. FREEMAN.

Cuffee Whirls Himself to the Georgia Capitol.

Yesterday, just before the Legislature met, I saw a gorgeous carriage whirled through the streets and up to the door of the capitol. I thought from the elegant equipage that it was a carriage of state, containing ladies of state who had left their parlors for an hour to witness the novel spectacle of a Legislature undergoing the process of purification. The carriage door opened and out jumped a negro member of the House, as black as a tar-bucket. There was none of the blood of the first families in his veins. He was elegantly dressed, carried a cane, and wore a stove-pipe hat of mammoth proportions. His hands were partially covered with gloves, though a vacuum of about three inches could be observed between the ends of his coat sleeves and the beginning of the gloves. The great unwashed, after he had helped himself out, then assisted three colored ladies on to the pavement. They were black, but superbly attired. With all the giggling, turning and twisting and rustling of silks, and sputtering of words that meant nothing, that would have characterized the same number of whites under similar circumstances, these dusky damsels, under the pilotage of the honorable statesman, ascended up into the Capitol, and to the galleries of the House. As they were ascending the crowded steps the statesman saying at every breath: "Make way for the ladies, gentlemen; make way for the ladies." I heard a rural Georgian, who had come to see the sights, say to another, "My God, have we come to this?" To which his companion made no reply, but his half sorrowful look indicated that he thought we had come to it, and would remain at it for some time yet.—*Geo. Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

Fact.

In one country in Oregon, last year, there were 123 marriages and 40 divorces.

The cash receipts of the New York Independent were $12,881 in 1861, and $57,590 in 1869.

Portland imported 4,204,260 gallons of molasses and 7,594,496 pounds of sugar last year.

Boston sent his City Treasurer to Europe, but at latest dates he had not succeeded in planting any of her scrip.

The tax on dogs in Great Britain is five shillings per head, and the returns show that there are 1,058,523 on the lists.

The population of Germany is now 38,302,000, of which the North Confederation numbers 29,494,473 and the Southern States 8,807,528.

The Directors of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad have agreed to close a contract with New York parties to build the entire road to Bristol, Tenn.

Few authors in any country have acquired wealth. In England, Anthony Trollope, the most popular novelist, is said to possess two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; Charles Reade still more; and Thos. Carlyle one hundred and fifty thousand; and these are probably a few more of other kinds of literature. Fortunes gained from their works. The most rich is Irving, with eighty thousand, in France and Germany.

☞ Banks are rapidly failing in Boston.

Georgia News.

The Macon Telegraph-Messenger says the guard house has 22 inmates.

The Southern Witness reports the assassination an old man, Hoseck Aycock. Certain parties have been arrested.

The Augusta Chronicle says the South Carolina Railroad is going to build a large new depot in Augusta.

The Americus Republican reports the accidental shooting of Amos Jordan of Marion county in the jawbone by Henry Weaver.

PERSONAL.—Hon. James Kelly, ex-member of Congress, and ex-Postmaster of New York city, is stopping at the Screven House.—*Sav. News.*

The Gainesville Eagle reports the death of Aaron Bell, in Banks county. He is a brother of Madison Bell, the Comptroller General, and Dr. Bell, the member from Banks.

We have the advance number of a new weekly published in Monroe, Ga., by G. A. Nunnally, editor. It is called the Southern Witness, and the initial sheet is a very good one indeed. We welcome the new candidate for public favor.

MIND YOUR DOTS.—A member of Legislature wrote to his wife on his arrival in Atlanta, that he had "formed a connection with a very agreeable Mess, and expected to spend the time very pleasantly." Unfortunately, to the surprise and mortification of the good lady to whom he was writing, he inadvertently dotted the "e" in the word Mess.—*Southern Witness.*

The Rutledge Reporter thus humorously accounts for its non-appearance for some time, and comes decidedly improved in every respect:

Well, here I am once more! After a suspension of three or four weeks I again make my appearance. The only excuse I have is, waiting for new press and type, taking Christmas, and drinking all that fine whisky sent to me by Messrs. Cox & Hill, and Dr. Landsell, of Atlanta. It made me feel so rich and happy that I forgot that time moved on; and three weeks have passed away so merrily, it seems but a few days. But I am all right now, and will make up all lost time in size, good print and lots of fun.

Wilkes Aroused.

The offensive newspaper article, for the publication of which the publishers of the Turf, Field and Farm have been sued for libel, was entitled "Dying of Criticism," and is supposed to reflect upon George Wilkes, editor of Wilkes' Spirit. The part of the article to which exception is taken is the following:

"He opened his infant eyes upon this earth, heaven knows how, when, or where. He grew to manhood, loving Governor Seward much because he refused to pardon a youthful indiscretion. For awhile he made his home on the Pacific coast, teaching the adventurous men of that golden land the value of law and order; winning immortality as the friend and heir of the murdered Broderick, and then returning to New York with the spoils of friendship to establish a sporting paper, gaining fresh laurels by driving the genial William T. Porter, a ruined man, into a drunkard's grave. Since then he has figured at many a prize-fight; has been an honored guest at the Palace of St. James without the knowledge of the Queen; assisted in carrying on a stupendous war by speculating in substitutes; has furnished Congress and the Government with ideas of practical importance; has become a moral censor; has purified and elevated the turf; has ably represented American character abroad; has demonstrated the generosity of his nature by riding through the streets of Paris in an open carriage with the Menken; has grown merry at the courtesan's wine table, and then has shown his gratitude to the profession by making it the subject of a sensational newspaper article."

The Radical Call for a Constitutional Convention.

The Radical leaders confess that the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments is at least questionable. Nothing certainly could be more disastrous to the public peace than a doubtful fundamental law. The action of Congress (besides) for the past eight years has been confessedly in repugnance to the Constitution as it stood prior to the war. Under these circumstances, it is suggested by the Congressional organ, as the only means of repose, the assembling of a Constitutional Convention. As it strikes me as not only an important admission on the part of the Radicals, but, as containing some grains of common sense, not often found in Radical newspapers, I append it in the writer's own words:

"It has been suggested that, to provide a definite quietus for such questions, it may be necessary to convoke a Constitutional Convention, which should recast the entire Constitution, with all its amendments, taking advantage of the occasion to affirm the sense of the country upon any desirable modification of that instrument. [Wash. Cor. Baltimore Gazette.

☞ The Paris Gaulois gives a statistical table, compiled from official returns, of the average ages attained by members of different professions. The results are thus given: Priests, 57.3 years; judges, 56.4; lawyers, 56.1; doctors, 55.0; professors, 55.0; bankers, 54.7; librarians, 50.5. The Gaulois is naturally surprised that the care and perusal of books should tend to shorten human life, and suggests that the cause must be found in the unwholesome nature of their contents.

Supreme Court—Morning Session.

Reported Expressly for The Constitution.

ATLANTA, January 18, 1870.

After delivering the opinions in the cases which had been argued, argument was resumed and concluded by M. J. Crawford, in No. 93, Chattahoochee Circuit.

Personal.

M. Ollivier is 44 years old.

Queen Victoria is threatened with dropsy.

Horace Greeley's salary has been raised to $10,000 by the Tribune Company, which, last year, cleared $161,000.

Mrs. Thurston, of Portland, publicly announces her purchase of the State of Maine for $235,000,000.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, former Speaker of the National House of Representatives, has settled in Philadelphia, and engaged in mercantile business.

Miss Bernadine Bibaiska, a niece of Chief Wm. T. Peck, her sponsor, per the Det. Democrat, has been liberated on giving bail in $10,000.

Sheriff Fischer, of Chicago, who is missing, is supposed to have eloped with a California woman of the name of Walpole, of whom he was enamored.

General Robert E. Lee and some of the Trustees of Washington College, will attend the funeral of Mr. Peabody, by invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, in Peabody, Mass.

☞ The Confederates of the Boise City (Idaho) Chronicle published the following "Notice Extraordinary":

"An Bloom or citizen Soldier that ever are to be brought before the Confederate court, and in I wish the public to make possible use of them. I would state for the benefit of those to be called, (but all not to be present) to be ready against the day, or we won't proceed to a bill of fines. Holloway yours, with contempt.

A. C. BOWERS,
Publisher Capital Chronicle.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Fisk and Gould seem careless about obeying the summons of the Gold Committee. Corbin is too ill to appear. Speyer, the broker of Gould and Fisk, swears that he was employed to buy gold in sums of not less than one million, at any price; which he did, at rates ranging from thirty-four to six ty millions.

In the Senate the California whisky seizures are being discussed.

In the House the Lague Island, the Navy Yard elections and the South Carolina case will be up soon for discussion.

Sub-committees are at work on the Louisiana case, and it will probably be two weeks before it is considered in full committee.

The Reconstruction Committee are discussing a general removal of disabilities. A bill will be prepared at the next meeting of the committee.

Boutwell sells a million of gold to-morrow, and buys two millions of bonds on Thursday.

In Paris, yesterday, the Marseillaise published the following: "At Madrid, a public meeting of twenty thousand Republicans, who by unanimous vote, congratulate the Republicans of Paris and Deputy Rochefort, the devoted champion of the Democracy."

In the Corps the debate of Rochefort opened. The Chamber was crowded, and all the deputies and a full ministry were present.

The Left Centre proposed an abandonment of the prosecution.

Ollivier desired a vote, or otherwise the ministry would resign. [Applause.]

Rochefort made a violent speech declaring the ministry determined to get rid of him.

The crowd was collecting and a large police force was on hand at five o'clock.

The guards have been doubled.

At half-past five, the crowd was not allowed to approach the Chamber.

At six o'clock, the Chamber arraigned Rochefort. The vote stood 236 to 34.

The announcement caused great demonstration in favor of Rochefort, among the people in Place De La Concorde.

At six thirty, another Rochefort demonstration took place in Boulevard Mont Matere.

At eight, the crowd still gathering and shouting for Rochefort.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—An unusually heavy storm here. Trains are delayed, and much damage done throughout the State.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—A terrible storm struck Cave City, Kentucky. Eight persons instantly killed, and eighteen badly hurt.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—Heavy storm.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Stocks strong. Money 6@7. Exchange—long 8¾; short 9½. Gold 1 21¾. 1862s, coupons, 15½. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons 54½; new 47½. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons 54; new 61. Louisianas sixes—old 70; new 66. Levee sixes 67. Alabama eights 93; 5s 63; Georgia sixes 87½; 7s 90. North Carolinas, old 41; new 24. South Carolinas, new, 77; old 82.

Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, without decided change. Corn drooping. Pork dull; mess 28 00@28 25. Lard dull at 16¼@16¾. Cotton quiet at 25½. Turpentine quiet, 44. Rosin dull at 2 62½@10 for common to good strained. Freights firm.

LONDON, Noon, January 18.—Consols 92½. Bonds 87.

LIVERPOOL, January 18, noon.—Cotton buoyant; uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

Afternoon.—Red western wheat 7s. 8d.a 7s. 9d.; red winter 8s. 6d. Corn 27s. 6d.

PARIS, January 18.—Bourse opened and closed quiet; Rentes 73f. 63c.

HAVRE, January 18.—Cotton quiet both on spot and afloat, at 135f.

☞ Portland, Me., is one of the chief sugar refining cities of the country. It imported last year 3,348,571 gallons of molasses and 20,508,846 pounds of sugar.

☞ The bonded debt of the State of Tennessee was, on the 30th of October, 1869, in round numbers, $35,294 000.00.

☞ Christianity made more progress in Madagascar in 1869 than in any country in the world.

Political.

The West Virginia Legislature meets on Monday next.

A bill is before the Maryland Legislature making ten hours a legal day's work in all cotton factories in the State.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is urged for the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee.

Reader, have you ever met a poor fallen human being so utterly depraved that there was no good within him?—*Kansas City Bulletin.*

We don't like such round-about ways of asking questions. Why don't you come right out and ask your readers if they ever saw Ben Butler?—*N. Y. Democrat.*

The Iowa House of Representatives so far concurred in the political demands of women, as to elect Mary E. Spencer, of Clinton, Engrossing Clerk.

A New Orleans paper thinks there is some "comparative integrity" among a few members of the Louisiana Legislature. "Comparative integrity" is good.

Resolutions in commemoration of the character and services of the late Edwin M. Stanton, have been adopted by the Maine Legislature.

Ohio has nineteen Republican dailies to furnish political information for the Democrats who can not obtain it from the four Democratic dailies published in the State.

Gen. Logan, of this State, is expected to open the ball in Congress, at an early day, in favor of the removal of the Capitol to the West.

The election to fill the vacancy in Congress, caused by the death of Hon. Benjamin F. Hopkins, of Wisconsin, is to be held on the 15th of February. The names of the aspirants for the position are too numerous to mention.

The Nashville Union and American tells us that not a single member of either House of the Tennessee General Assembly, is qualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, to the Constitution of the United States.

The Democrats in the New York Legislature certainly show a great superiority to the Republicans in the matter of party drill. No such unseemly scramble for the profitable positions on committees has been seen this year as has attended the organization of the last five or six Republican Legislatures.—*New York Sun.*

The division in the Republican ranks, in Washington, is becoming wider and more apparent every day, and the rebellion against Sumner has now acquired a strength, coherence and solidity which under the most rigid code of public law, fairly entitles it to recognition as a belligerent power.

SPEAKING ENGLISH.—We are gratified to learn that Senator Brownlow still survives, with health and strength to defeat the malignant wishes of his rebel enemies. We learn from Washington that there is no more genuine and generous admiration upon the members of the United States Senate. He is always at his post of duty, whether it be in the Senate Chamber or the committee room. His not the least prominent and unobtrusive positions, and votes upon every proposition for adjournment, show to an extent not very far in the background the true spirit of the man. Every time he is challenged, he responds with the utmost promptness, and his name is always found recorded in favor of the measure that will keep the Senate in session. He is not a man to be driven from his post by any one, whether by the eyes or bayonets, and the loyal men and the statesmen Radicals of the Senate, for short, Senator Brownlow believes in an Overruling Providence, and in the right of Governor Brownlow.—*Memphis Post, Jan. 6.*

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THE undersigned, for many years proprietor of the

Thomaston Factory,

located near Thomaston, Upson county, Ga., which property was destroyed by the Federal troops in the Spring of 1865, is desirous of improving said water power, and wishes to form a connection with some one or more parties to raise a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, to be invested at said place. The property is not offered for sale, but will be put in at a low valuation, and an additional interest retained, amounting in all to twenty-five thousand dollars. There are two privileges of 30 horse power each, either of which is capital of operating five or six thousand spindles and two hundred looms. There is on the place, ready for use, an elegant residence, which cost $5,000 before the war, and other necessaries for fifteen families as operatives; also, a dam and stone canal at the upper power, the latter needing repairs; also, an inexhaustible supply of excellent granite. The location is of easy access and as healthy as the mountains.

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jan9—dlm

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of Zimmerman & Verdery, in Bankruptcy. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of Assignee of above named Bankrupts, (who have been so adjudged upon creditors' petition,) and his acceptance of the same.
jan6 dow3w A. B. CULBERSON.
Era please copy.

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Hon. L. CLEPHANE, Internal Revenue Department.
Hon. J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Comptroller U. S. Treasury.
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All the profits belong to the depositors.
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Our Stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, etc., etc., is unsurpassed in the South.
S. S. HENDRICK & SON,
jan18-d2t Merchant Street.

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TWO bundles of KEYS, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. jan16-d3t

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GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS!
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including Lodging and Fuel, for the Spring Term, need not exceed $150, to be paid in advance.
Apply to Principals for Circulars.
GRIFFIN, Ga., Dec 15, 1869-d2m

LaGrange Female College,

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution, under a new organization, will begin

Monday, January 24, 1870.

The College building will be thoroughly repaired and elegantly furnished. The Board of Instruction will be constituted of the

BEST EDUCATORS

that can be secured in the South.
For further information address:
REV. MORGAN CALLAWAY,
Presi ent LaGrange Female College,
dec21-d3m LaGrange, Ga

GREAT BARGAINS.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

FURNITURE!

I WOULD Respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta, and the public generally, that I have just received the largest and most elegant stock of Furniture ever offered in the South, consisting of

PARLOR, BED ROOM,
—AND—
Dining Room Sets.

And every thing pertaining to the Furniture Trade; and having bought them directly of the Manufacturers, at Net Cash Prices, I am determined to sell them

Lower than any House in the South.

I have always on hand a very fine Assortment of

PARLOR MIRRORS.

Call and examine my stock, No. 68 Whitehall street, 2d door below J. H. James' New Building. Remember the place,

68 WHITEHALL STREET,
nov11-d3m CHARLES BOHNEFELD.

VULCAN WORKS,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

S. B. LOWE,
GENERAL PARTNER.

ARE now prepared to offer to Merchants, at reduced rates, a full assortment of

COMMON BAR IRON,
TIRE,
ROUNDS,
SQUARES,
HORSE SHOE,
BAND,
HOOP,
PLOW PLATE, etc.
ALSO—
To RAILROAD COMPANIES, a superior quality of IRON, manufactured from Tennessee Charcoal Pig and Bloom.
HAMMERED CAR AXLES,
DRIVING AXLES,
BRIDGE BOLTS,
Freight and Passenger Car Irons, complete,
PISTON RODS,
SHAFTING.
—ALSO—
All sizes FLAT, ROUNDS and SQUARES.
Address S. B. LOWE
apr23d-d1y Chattanooga, Tenn.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, GA., December 24, 1869.

FROM and after the opening of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and there being now two routes from Macon to Savannah, Delivery of cotton, produce, etc., will designate to the Agent at the point of shipment by which route they wish to forward.
dec24-2m H. W. BROKSON, M. T.

GEO. J. HOWARD. J. J. MCKOY.

HOWARD & McKOY.

GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants

Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

HAVE NOW IN STORE A WELL SELECTED

Assortment of

Groceries, Bacon, Bulk Meats,

And Family Supplies,

Of All Descriptions.

And Fine Wines and Liquors of the oldest or most noted brands, which they offer at reasonable rates.

Savannah Notices.

GROOVER, STUBBS & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, - - - GEORGIA.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON COTTON CONSIGNED to our Correspondents in New York and Liverpool.
C. E. GROOVER, Savannah, Ga.
C. F. STUBBS, Savannah, Ga.
A. T. MACINTYRE, Thomasville, Ga.
mar18-d6m

GEN. A. R. COLQUITT. JAMES BAGGS. M. H. COLQUITT.

COLQUITT & BAGGS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.
sep26-d1y

WM. WOOD & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND UPHOLSTERS, keep on hand all qualities of Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases; also, all kinds of Wood Coffins. Will attend to funerals at any hour, with a beautiful first class Hearse furnished or for hire. Carriages etc. will be furnished. All kinds of Upholstery work done. Furniture repaired, varnished, etc.
☞ Office—Broad street, near the Post-office. All orders will be promptly attended to.
Aug28—d1y.

REMOVAL.

THE KENNESAW FLOUR MILLS DEPOT has been removed to Glenn & Wright's Warehouse, on Forsyth street, where they will be glad to meet all their friends and patrons.
jan1-d1m J. H. KETNER, Agent.

CANVASSING BOOKS SENT FREE FOR
Paris by Sunlight
AND GASLIGHT. A Work descriptive of the Mysteries, Virtues, Vices, Splendors and Crimes of the City of Paris.

It tells how Paris has become the gayest and most beautiful city in the world; how its beauty and splendor are purchased at a fearful cost of misery and suffering, how visitors are swindled by professional adventurers; how virtue and vice go arm-in-arm in the beautiful city; how the most fearful crimes are committed and concealed; how money is squandered in useless luxury, and contains over 150 fine Engravings of noted places and life and scenes in Paris. Agents wanted; canvassing books sent free. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
dec28-d1m Atlanta, Ga.

THE TOSELLI PATENT ICE MACHINES,

PRODUCING transparent Ice in 10 to 20 minutes, simple in construction, requiring no steam power. Suitable for all climates and easy to manipulate. The refrigerant consists of harmless chemicals, which is evaporated after every operation. Cost of Ice in quantities, $6 to $8 per ton. Address G. B. NEWMAN, No 31 Maiden Lane, New York. dec28-d1y

DISSOLUTION!

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Willis P. Chisolm and Francis M. Jack under the firm name of F. M. Jack & Co., in the City of Atlanta, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. F. M. JACK will collect all debts due said F. M. Jack & Co., and pay all the claims against said Company. This 25th day of December, 1869.
F. M. JACK,
W. P. CHISOLM.

THANKING my friends and the public for the past patronage and hoping they will continue their future orders,
I remain yours, F. M. JACK.
jan4-d1f

BULK MEAT, CORN, HAY, ETC.

50,000 LBS Bulk Meat.
5,000 Lbs. Lard.
20,000 Lbs. Wheat Bran.
100 Bales of Hay.
500 Barrels Flour.
100 Sacks and half Sacks Flour.
500 Bushels Corn.
25 Barrels Apples.
20 Barrels Russet Potatoes.
For Sale low for cash by
CHARLES F. BENSON,
Provision and Produce Com. Merchant,
jan8-d1m Forsyth St., near State House.

CERTAIN PRESERVATION OF SIGHT!

WE HAVE APPOINTED
LAWSHE & HAYNES,
JEWELERS,
50 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
Sole Agents in this vicinity for the sale of our celebrated perfected
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

The peculiar form of Lens with which they are set, the purity and hardness of the material, the beauty of finish, and not least the Scientific
ACCURACY WITH WHICH THEY are GROUND,
Render them altogether the most desirable. They assist the sight most perfectly, cause a continuous and
ABIDING IMPROVEMENT
In the Eyes, are especially easy and pleasant to wear, and last a
GREAT MANY YEARS,
Without requiring to be changed, so are the
CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE BEST.

CAUTION—We never supply or employ any peddlers.
LAZARUS & MORRIS,
Manufacturing Opticians, Hartford, Conn.
jan18-d1m

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY'S
SOLUBLE
PACIFIC GUANO!
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
Price $72.50cts Per Ton.

THIS Guano differs from Peruvian Guano simply in the relative proportions of the same elements of fertility. It will during the next four years be manufactured exactly of the same materials as the Lima Guano given to a planter for standard cotton crop, and will act by gaseous Peruvian Guano, and when in need of overnight intervene, it produces a far greater crop of cotton.

The price at which the Guano is placed, is so much below that of Peruvian Guano, as to constitute it an object of material importance to South-ern Agriculture.

The large capital and resources of the Company enable it to furnish a Guano of the highest grade at the lowest possible cost to the planter, and the Agricultural Bureau of the Company is prepared to furnish Analysis of Soils, Directions for Composting, etc. The Company sell in large sales, must provide over a person in the State, and have been appointed General Agents for Bullock County, which affords a new Exposition of the commercial importance of the Company. Persons desiring agencies will please apply to the undersigned at once. Pamphlets containing full information, and Circulars of the Company, will be furnished on application to the undersigned, or to the Company's Agents in the various counties. For terms and mode of application, apply to
ADAMS & BRO., Agents,
21 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Pacific Guano Company's
COMPOUND
Acid Phosphate of Lime,
FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.
Price $30 per Ton.

THIS Compound is manufactured at the Company's Chemical Works, and represents the same amount of fertility, and requires the same quantity of Cotton Seed to be composted with it, as the Pacific Guano. It is made from the same materials, and by the same process, and is in all respects identical with it, except that it contains no Ammonia. It is especially recommended to those planters who prefer to make their own Guano, and who have the facilities for composting. Circulars containing full information, and directions for composting, will be furnished on application to the undersigned, or to the Company's Agents in the various counties. For terms and mode of application, apply to
ADAMS & BRO., Agents,
21 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance.

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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY,
BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
I. W. AVERY, Editor.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 19

The Chief Justice's Opinion.

We yield much of our space to the important Opinion of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia upon the eligibility of legislators. It is a weighty paper, and coming from a Republican source it deserves Republican attention. It is our own view of the law.

Democrats, Still Stand Firm.

We again appeal to Democratic members to stand firm to the right. No blanching, no wavering.

The only hope of success is in unity and nerve. The work of bribery and intimidation is still being tried.

But yielding will only lead to loss of our cause, to individual dishonor, and the ruin of the State.

George Francis Train.

We have received a little sheet called "Train Extra," published in New York by Bernard, circulation 150,000 per month.

It contains a card from G. P. Bemis, Train's Secretary, saying that the erratic Train made his 286th lecture on War with England since his release from a British Bastile, in his course of 600, on his way to the Presidency in 1872. George Francis proposes a Southern tour after fulfilling 150 engagements and invading Canada, and will electrify Atlanta if desired. He lectures for money, and gets half of gross receipts in large places, and from $100 to $200 in smaller ones.

Train is a trump, a humbug, a sensation, and a rip-snorter. Let us have a bit of Train.

Conley.

Congress passed the Georgia bill because it believed the Georgia Legislature, with a Democratic supremacy, would not ratify the 15th Amendment. Thus a great State is punished, because, in the exercise of its free choice, it does not approve of a Radical alteration of organic law. Its sovereignty is toyed with like a shuttlecock. Its prosperity is made the plaything of knaves and adventurers.

Strangest of all, a member of the Radical party, and as Radical as any, had it in his power to have secured the ratification of that amendment. Benjamin Conley, the Radical President of the Senate, voted against it on a tie, and secured the defeat of the measure.

Democrats are now impaled for this action, and sought to be hurled from their lawful seats, while Conley has been restored to his office.

Thus do Georgia Radicals make a fool of Congress, thwarting at will the plans of their national party to subserve private ends, and tricking their own friends in the National Assembly by the defeat of party measures to secure a lease of anarchy in Georgia.

It is a neat piece of rascality. The only wonder is that the Radicals in Congress submit to it, to their harm.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Chief Justice Brown's Opinion Upon the Disabilities of Legislators.

ATLANTA, GA., January —, 1870.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:

The undersigned, committee appointed by a meeting of Republican and Democratic members of the General Assembly, respectfully call your particular attention to the Opinion of the Attorney General of this State, lately published, relative to the disqualification of members of the Legislature, and request your Opinion as to its correctness.

We desire more particularly to know whether the persons who filled the positions of State Librarian, Notaries Public, Road Commissioners, Officers of the Militia or Officers of Municipal Corporations, as they existed prior to the Secession of the State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, are disqualified as members of the Legislature, or can they safely take the oath prescribed by the late act of Congress, under which the Legislature is being re-organized.

An early reply is respectfully solicited. We are, very truly, yours, etc.,

J. E. BRYANT.
DUNLAP SCOTT.
MILTON A. CANDLER.
W. F. HOLDEN.
J. H. CALDWELL.
C. K. OSGOOD.
I. E. SHUMATE.
F. M. HARPER.
W. C. SMITH.
A. J. WILLIAMS.
C. B. WOOTEN.
J. T. BURNS.
W. P. PRICE.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, and after some consideration, I have concluded to comply with your request.

As the questions connected with the *disabilities* of members of the Legislature, can not, under the laws of the land, come before the courts of this State for adjudication, I do not see, in the midst of an emergency of so great interest to the people of the State, why the judges of the State courts, who, as a general rule, should avoid all political strife, and public discussions of political questions, may not express their opinions when desired by their fellow-citizens.

As you are well aware my duties upon the Supreme Bench are now very onerous, and I have not the time to appropriate to the preparation of a written opinion upon a question outside of my duties on the bench, which I could desire. I, however, submit the following reflections and am satisfied in my own mind of the correctness of the conclusions at which I have arrived.

I consent to the publication of my views on this question, the more cheerfully, because I was denied the privilege of giving my reasons for the opinion expressed under oath in Senator Wellborn's case, before the military commission now sitting to inquire into the eligibility of members of the Georgia Legislature, when I stated that I did not consider the position held by him such an office as is contemplated by the Constitution and the reconstruction acts of Congress. I appeared before the commission under a military order, as a witness on the part of the prosecution, and as my opinion there expressed goes on the record, I see no reason why I should not in this manner do what I was not then permitted to do—put upon record the reasons which have led me to the conclusion.

Article 6, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States, the 14th Constitutional Amendment, and the different acts of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts, being in *pari materia*, like all other laws where the subject matter is the same, must by a well known rule of construction be considered and construed together.

The 3d section of the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States, declares that the members of the several State Legislatures and the *Executive* and *Judicial officers* of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution.

The 3d section of the 14th Constitutional Amendment is in these words:

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an *Executive* or *Judicial officer* of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

The act of 24 March, 1865, known as the Sherman Bill, provides that "no person excluded from the privilege of holding office, by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States (the 14th) shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention."

The first supplemental reconstruction act, passed 23d of March, 1867, prescribed an oath for voters at the elections to be held for the Conventions in the rebel States. This oath required the voter to swear "that he had never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any *Executive* or *Judicial office* in any State and afterwards engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that he had never taken an oath as a member of the Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an *Executive* or *Judicial officer* of and State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

The second supplemental act, passed 19th July, 1867, puts a legislative construction upon the above oath. It enacts that the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplemental act is (among other things) "that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any *Executive* or *Judicial office* in any State, whether he has taken an *oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not*, and whether he was holding *such* office at the commencement of the rebellion or held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words *Executive or Judicial office* in any State in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the *administration* of any *general law* of a State, or for the *administration* of justice."

The act to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia passed the 22d of December, 1869, requires that each Senator or Representative before taking his seat, shall, in addition to the oath or oaths required by the Constitution of Georgia, take an oath that he has been relieved from disability by act of Congress: or an oath "that he has never held the office or exercised the duties of a Senator or Representative in Congress, nor been a member of the Legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office, created by law for the *administration* of any *general* law of a State, or for the *administration* of justice in any state, or under the laws of the United States; nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to its enemies, rendered, except in consequence of direct physical force, any support or aid to any insurrection or rebellion against the United States; nor held any office under, or given any support to any government of any kind, organized or acting in hostility to the United States, or levying war against the United States."

There are the different Constitutional and Statutory provisions upon this subject, which it is necessary to construe together to arrive at a just conclusion, as to the true scope and meaning of the oath prescribed for the members of the Legislature by the late act of Congress.

I apprehend that comment is unnecessary, to convince an lawyer or intelligent person that the terms *Executive* and *Judicial officers* mentioned in the 3d section of the 6th article of the Constitution of the of the United States as originally ratified; and the same terms in the 14th amendment of said Constitution, and in the act of 2d March, 1867, were intended by the law givers to refer to, and to embrace the same class of officials, and none others.

But it had been found in practice by the persons appointed to register voters in the different States, under the two last mentioned acts, that persons who had held *Executive and Judicial offices*, before the secession of their respective States, claimed, that they had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as required by the 3d section of the 6th Article; and upon search no such oath could be found. To meet these cases, Congress declared, in the act of 19th July, 1867, that such person should be ineligible "whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not." In many cases the oath may have been taken and lost, and as it was the duty of each *Executive and Judicial officer* to take it, before entering upon the discharge of his official functions, Congress intended to say, that such presumption should be conclusive. In other words, if he held the office when it was his duty to take the oath, he should be ineligible, whether he took it or not. But it could not have been the intention of Congress to go further than the original Constitution and the 14th Amendment went, and prescribe new disabilities by rendering a class of officials ineligible who were not *Executive or Judicial*. Congress proceeded to define the terms *Executive or Judicial offices*; not to create new disabilities by declaring a class of officers not Executive or Judicial, to be disqualified. The language used by the act of Congress is: "And the words *Executive or Judicial* in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the *administration* of any general law of a State, or for the *administration* of justice."

And I may here remark that the act of 22d December, 1869, uses the very same language in the oath prescribed for members of the Legislature. The case seems, then, to turn in a great measure, upon the true meaning of the word *administer* or *administration*. Every person who held any Executive or Judicial office before the war, in which he *administered* any *general* law of the State, or in which he *administered* justice is ineligible, whether he took an oath to support the Constitution or not, and such persons can not safely take the oath prescribed for a Senator or Representative if he afterwards engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

What is meant by the *administration* of a general law of State, or the administration of justice?

To ascertain the true meaning of the word, it is best to appeal to lexicographers of acknowledged authority. Webster, in his unabridged Dictionary, which is, I believe, acknowledged in this country to be a work of the highest authority, defines *administer* as follows: "To act as minister or chief agent in managing public affairs, under laws or a constitution of government, as a King, President, or other supreme officer. It is used also of absolute Monarchs, who rule not in subordination, but is more strictly applicable to limited Monarchies, and other supreme executive officers, and to Governors, Viceroys, Judges and the like, who are under the authority of laws. A King or a President administers the government or laws when he *executes* them or carries them *into effect*. A judge *administers* the laws when he applies them to *particular cases or persons*. In short, *to administer* is to *direct* the *execution* or application of laws. 2. To dispense, as to *administer* justice or the sacrament. 3. To afford, to give, or furnish, as to administer relief, &c.

The same authority defines the word *execute* to mean (among other things) to *carry into complete effect*, to complete, to finish—we execute a work undertaken; that is, we pursue it to the *end*. To carry *into effect* the law, or the judgment, or sentence on a person, etc.

It seems very clear, from this authority, that the officer, who executes a law, is one who carries the law *into complete effect*, not one whose duties and authority are interlocutary, or stop short of completion. As, for instance, an officer having authority to issue a warrant, or an attachment, but no authority to hear the case, or make any decision in it, or render any judgment upon it, would not be an Executive officer, because his authority stops short of the execution of what he has commenced. Nor would such an officer be a Judicial officer, because he has no authority to give judgment or decide upon any matter in dispute. The very mention of a Judicial officer at once conveys to the mind the idea that he has authority to adjudicate causes, or render judgments of some sort, or in some class of cases. While the mind arrives with equal facility at the conclusion that no person is an Executive officer, who does not have power to execute some law; that is not simply to do certain ministerial acts, but to carry law into *complete effect*. And in this case it must be a *general* law of the State as distinguished from a local law, confined to a particular county, city, or district.

I remember, then, that no officer is included in the disqualification who did not have authority to administer a general law of the State by applying it to *particular cases or persons*, or who did not have authority to *execute* some *general law* of the State by carrying it into *complete effect*. Construing the Constitutional provisions and the acts of Congress together, I see no other rational conclusion as to their true intent and meaning.

The 14th Amendment intends to disqualify only such persons as were, in the general acceptation of the term, Executive, Legislative or Judicial officers of a State, or officers of the United States. Such as were contemplated by the framers of the original Constitution, when they directed that they should take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. If my time would permit, which it will not, I should have to extend this opinion to too great a length, were I to undertake to apply these rules to all the different officers mentioned in the published opinion of the Attorney General, to which you specially invite my attention and ask my opinion as to its correctness. Suffice it to say, that in my judgment, his opinion embraces certain classes of officers who by no just or known rule of construction, are or can be included in the disqualification intended by Congress.

Take the case of the State Librarian as it existed prior to the war. No oath of any kind was required. He simply took care of the Library, and did such services connected with it, as are usually performed. What *general* law of the State did he execute or carry into complete effect? What general law did he *administer* or apply to *particular cases* or *particular persons*? What justice did he administer between man and man? What causes did he hear and determine, or what judgments did he have authority to render? To state the case is to argue it. He, in no just sense *administered* any general law of the State, nor did he *administer* justice.

The same is true of a Road Commissioner. He is simply appointed with others to see that the roads, bridges, and causeways, are kept in order in a district of a few miles in extent; and while he may impose a fine upon a defaulter for refusing to work the road, he has no general jurisdiction as an officer who administers any general law of the State in any legal sense of the term. He was required to take no oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or any other Constitution.

A Notary Public, prior to the war, fell in the same class. By the act of 1816, the appointments of Vendue Masters, Notaries Public, and Lumber Measurers, was vested in the Commissioners of incorporated towns, or the persons in said towns in whom the incorporate powers were vested. No Commissions were directed to be issued, and no oath to be administered to them, by the act to support the Constitution of the United States.

At a late period the appointment of Notaries Public was vested in the Inferior Courts of the respective counties, which was the cause till the date of secession. They were merely commercial agents. A few years before the State seceded, they were authorized to issue attachments and administer oaths, but they had no Judicial powers; no right to hear or determine any question, or to administer justice between man and man.

As to militia officers there can be no pretext that they are disqualified unless they had civil duties in connection with their offices as such; which authorized them to administer justice, or to administer some general law of the state. Such was not the law of Georgia. It is equally clear that municipal officers of cities, towns or villages, are not disqualified, unless they had some general jurisdiction in addition to their municipal functions.

I am aware it is contended that every law connected with the Government of the State is in some sense public. And the Attorney-General has arrived at the conclusion that the State Librarian, Notaries Public, and Road Commissioners were all public officers, because they each discharged some sort of official duty under the laws of the State. So they did, and so did many other classes of persons not mentioned by him.

If a Road Commissioner is a civil officer administering a general law of the State, why is not a Road Overseer a civil officer? He warns the hands in obedience to law, and takes control of them, and works them under his direction; and reports them to the Commissioners to be fined in case they are defaulters. But like the Commissioner he takes no oath to support the Constitution and executes no general law, as a public officer.

As the law stood before the war, Inspectors of beef and pork, inspectors of flour, inspectors of lumber, pilots, commissioners of pilotage, tobacco inspectors, jailors, escheators, etc., were all officers in the broadest sense of the term, acting under the laws of the State. If Road Commissioners are disqualified, why are not all these in the same condition?

All jurors act in an important official capacity under general laws of the State. Why are they not included in the disqualified class? Again, a general law of the State provides for the administration of the estates of all deceased persons by executors or administrators. Why are they not also included? All marriages are celebrated under a general law of the State. Then why not include each minister of the gospel who solemnizes a marriage under this general law, and makes his official return of the fact to the Ordinary? The Principal Keeper, and other officers of the Penitentiary act under a general law of the State. So does the Superintendent and other officers of the Lunatic Asylum, and the officers of the Academy for the Blind, and of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. All persons appointed to appraise an estate, and all commissioners to assign dower to the widows of the State, act under general laws. If road commissioners are ineligible, why are not all these?

If the State Librarian is disqualified, why is not the Captain of the State House Guards? He has no military commission, and is paid a salary from the treasury. And if he is, why is not "Uncle Ben," the good old African servant, so well known to the people of Georgia, who for so many years, under different administrations, built fires and swept, and kept in order the offices of the State House, for which he was annually compensated from the treasury?

With all due deference, I must say that the position insisted upon for the exclusion of the class of officers mentioned above, is simply absurd.

While I admit there may be some difficulty in drawing the line with perfect accuracy between officers, or persons acting under the laws of the State, who are, and those who are not embraced in the disqualification, probably the nearest approach to a general rule would be to say that the public civil officers of the State, commissioned by the Governor, who accepted their commissions and qualified prior to the passage of the Ordinance of secession, who were *by law* required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are to be considered officers for the administration of the general laws of the State, or for the administration of justice, and are disqualified.

The act of 18th December, 1816, required all officers, civil and military, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State. But the act proceeds to show what is meant by the officers to which it applied, when it adds, "and the form of said oath so to be taken and subscribed, shall be forwarded with the *dedimus* to qualify the said officer, or be taken and subscribed at the time of receiving said commission."

The class of officers who were to take the oath, then, appears to be such only as received commissions. Such as it was usual to send out a dedimus from the Executive office to qualify. This is no doubt the broadest sense in which the framers of the Constitution intended to use the terms Executive and Judicial officers.

I apprehend the Congress of the United States would dismiss an application for removal of disabilites made by a Notary Public, a State Librarian appointed under the law, as it stood in Georgia prior to the war, a Road Commissioner, a Road Overseer, an Executor, Administrator, Grand Juror, and the like; with the prompt reply, you are under no disability, and need no relief.

In conclusion, I need only remark that I see no legal reason why a person who held the position of State Librarian, Notary Public, Road Commissioner, officer of the Militia, or officer of a Municipal Corporation, if in the latter cases they had no general civil jurisdiction, to administer a general law of the State, or to administer justice, may not safely take the oath prescribed by the late act of Congress to members of the Legislature of this State.

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

To Messrs. J. E. Bryant, Dunlap Scott, and others.

DECISIONS
—OF THE—
SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA

Delivered at Atlanta, Tuesday, January 17.

[REVISED AND EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY W. T. THOMSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

Sharp & Brown, plaintiffs in error, vs. Elliott B. Loyless, defendant in error. Bill of Review—From Terrell.

BROWN, C. J.

1. A motion made on oath, at the first term of the Court, to set aside an award, which did not state that the award was the *result* of accident, or mistake, or the fraud of some one or all of the arbitrators, or parties, or that it was otherwise illegal, pointing out in what the illegality consisted, was insufficient, and was properly dismissed on demurrer.

2. When such motion was made at the proper term, it was amenable at a subsequent term. But if the movant did not ask to amend, and chose to go to trial on the motion as made, the judgment against him, when affirmed by this Court is final and conclusive, and the matter in controversy is *res adjudicata*.

3. The judgment ordering an award spread upon the minutes, will not be set aside because the presiding Judge was one of the arbitrators, who was to be paid jointly by both parties for his services; when the parties made no objection to the Judge presiding, on the ground that he was an arbitrator, till after the case had been brought to the Supreme Court, and final judgment rendered. It is too late to raise the objection in a bill of review, filed for the purpose of getting a new trial.

4. A bill of review will not be sustained and a new trial granted, on the ground that the parties dissatisfied with the award, asked the Judge of the Superior Court to keep the Court open to give them time to perfect their objections to the award, which he refused to do, but adjourned on the morning of the first day of the adjourned term, as the award was entered upon the minutes at the November Term, and the Court was adjourned over till March, when the request was made by Counsel and denied by the Court. The bill does not show sufficient diligence, or sufficient reason why, the objections to the award were not made out in proper shape between November and March, and filed before the Court adjourned; more especially, as the Counsel did not at the trial term move to amend, but went to trial upon his objections as made out, and filed before the adjournment of which he complains.

5. A bill to review will not be sustained, or a new trial granted, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, unless it is shown: 1. That the evidence has come to the knowledge of the party since the trial. 2. That it was not owing to the want of diligence, that it did not come sooner. 3. That it is so material that it would probably produce a different result if the new trial were granted. 4. That it was not cumulative only—speaking to facts in relation to which there was evidence on the trial. 5. That the affidavit of the witness himself should be produced, or its absence accounted for. 6. The new trial will not be granted if the only object of the testimony is to impeach the character of a witness.

Judgment affirmed.

L. C. Hoyle, Lyon, DeGraffenried and Irvin, for plaintiffs in error.
W. A. Hawkins for defendant.

Elizabeth Jepson, plaintiff in error, vs. James H. Patrick, defendant in error. From Muscogee.

BROWN, C. J.

When a widow elected to waive the dower and allow the land to be sold, and to take a life estate in one-third of the proceeds of the sale, and the administrator loaned the money in 1860 to a person who paid the interest for the benefit of the widow, annually, till 1864, when he paid the principle to the administrator in Confederate money, which was lost by the results of the war; and in an action brought by the widow, the judge charged the jury that the administrator was not liable, if in receiving the Confederate money, he acted in good faith, and as a prudent man would have done. *Held:* That the charge was right, and this court will not set aside the verdict of the jury rendered in favor of the administrator on this state of facts.

Judgment affirmed.

Moses & Gerrard for plaintiff in error.
Williams & Thornton by M. H. Blanford for defendant.

John L. Smith, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Belk, et. al., defendant in error. Complaint from Marion.

BROWN, C. J.

1. A note given in 1866 in renewal of a former note, for a debt due prior to June, 1865, is a new contract, and is not embraced in the act known as the relief law of 1868. And it was not error in the Court below to order the pleas filed under the relief act stricken, if they do not contain matter good as a defense under the laws applicable to contracts made since June, 1865.

2. The plea of tender in this case was insufficient under the law applicable to this case.

Judgment affirmed.

M. H. Blanford, E. W. Miller for plaintiff in error.
B. B. Hinton for defendant.

The Howard Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Water Lot Company, defendants in error. Equity. From Muscogee.

BROWN, C. J.

Where a bill was filed to enforce the covenants contained in a written conveyance made by the Water Lot Company to the Howard Manufacturing Company, which were claimed to run with the land, and the bill did not set forth the whole instrument, and no copy was attached as an exhibit, and a special demurrer was filed to it for this reason, and also a general demurrer for want of equity, which were overruled by the court. *Held:* That the court erred in overruling the special demurrer. *Held, further:* That this Court will not put a construction on the covenants in the deed upon which important rights depend, till the whole instrument is before it so that it may all be construed together.

Judgment reversed.

R. J. Moses and Wm. Dougherty, for plaintiffs in error.
H. L. Benning, for defendants.

A. M. Alles, Agent, plaintiff in error, vs. Moore, Jenkins & Co., defendants in error. Garnishment, from Muscogee.

BROWN, C. J.

When the Sheriff served Rodgers with summons of Garnishment, and the defendant in attachment filed his bond with security to dissolve the garnishment, and the Sheriff notified the garnishee that the bond had been filed, and that the garnishment was dissolved, and the garnishee afterwards paid the money to the defendant in attachment, which he owed him at the time the garnishment was served upon him, and the Court afterwards held that the bond given by the defendant in attachment was not in proper form, and that no judgment could be rendered upon it. *Held,* That the Court erred in allowing judgment to be entered up against the garnishee for the amount paid by him to the defendant in attachment, after the notice from the Sheriff that the bond had been given, and that the garnishment had been dissolved.

Judgment reversed.

Williams & Thornton, by M. H. Blanford, for Plaintiff in Error.
Peabody & Brannon, for defendant.

Rebecca Davis vs. Wm. Bagley, E. G. Raiford, Sec. Debt on administrator's bond. Chattahoochee.

McKAY, J.

When an administrator, in the year 1862, after receiving in his hands a sufficiency of assets to meet all unsettled claims against the estate, delivered over the remainder to the heirs at law, but in making the distribution gave one share to Barbara Davis and her children, under a mistake of law, the fact being that it belonged to Barbara Davis alone, and the said Barbara made no objection at the time, but consented, under the same mistake of law, to said distribution, but did nothing to mislead the administrator, who was not at all influenced in his action by her consent.

Held: 1. That the delivery of the assets to the children, who were not entitled, was to that extent a devastavit, and Mrs. Davis is liable on her bond, by her acts, from claiming of the administrator her full rights as heir at law.

2. That the effects delivered to the children are still, in contemplation of law, in the hands of the administrator to be accounted for, subject to Mrs. Davis, but to any other person who has claims against the estate.

3. That if the effects kept in hand to pay the demands against the estate in 1861, have been entirely lost without fault of the administrator, he can protect himself as to said effects against the heirs at law and creditors, under the security acts passed since the war for the relief of administrators, etc.

4. There ought to be a new trial in this case, in which these principles shall be applied, leaving the administrator to show, if he can, that there are subsisting claims against the estate of higher alignity than Mrs. Davis' claims, which are entitled to the fund in hand; in which case Mrs. Davis is only entitled to what remains after the settlement of said claims, in the due course of administration.

D. H. Burts, M. H. Blanford, Russell & Peabody, for plaintiff in error.
E. G. Raiford, B. A. Thornton for defendant.

James K. Redd, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Deer, defendant in error. Certiorari from Muscogee.

McCAY, J.

The Superior Court of this State may, by writ of Certiorari, correct the error of an Ordinary, who in term time, on a contest with parties before him, grants letters of administration "pendente lite."

Ingrham & Crawford—Williams & Thornton, and Ramsey & Ramsey for plaintiff in error.
H. L. Benning, Peabody & Brennon for defendant.

B. & G. F. McCrary, vs. Harriett Perry, Adm'x, etc. Relief from Taylor.

MACAY, J.

Where the Judge, on the calling of a cause, intimates, that in his opinion, the defendant's plea is a bad one, and the parties, nevertheless, go to trial, and no point is made on the plea, or on the evidence, under it, held that, the intimation of the Judge, made before the case was submitted to a jury, is not aground of error.

2. When there is a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, and a trial and verdict, and the defendant complains that the verdict is contrary to the evidence, he can not, for that reason, move to set aside the judgment. He must move for a new trial in the manner provided by law.

M. H. Blenford & J. H. Holsey for plaintiff in error.
Grice & Wallace, by B. Hill, for defendant.

Geo. M. Renfroe, plaintiff in error, vs. W. W. McDaniel, defendant in error. Equity. From Muscogee.

WARNER, J.

When a judgment had been obtained in a common law court upon a warranty for the sale of a slave alleged to be unsound, and a bill was filed to open and set aside said judgment on the ground, that it was a contract for the sale of a slave. *Held:* That a general demurrer to said bill for want of equity, was properly sustained by the Court below.

Judgment affirmed.

Smith & Alexander, for plaintiff in error.
L. T. Downing, M. J. Crawford, for defendant.

Owen Duffy and Mary Staunton, propounders, vs. Wm. Carriden, cavestor. Probate of Will. From Muscogee.

McCAY, J.

The witnesses to a will must *subscribe* their names, as witnesses after the will is signed by the testator. It is not enough that they acknowledge signatures made the day before the execution of the will, even though such signatures were in the presence of the testator, if on fact, the will was not then *signed* by the deceased.

Moses & Gerrard for plaintiffs in error.
Jas. M. Russel for defendant.

Eagle Manufacturing Company vs. Charles Shte. Assumpsit, in Muscogee.

McCAY, J.

The failure to join, as plaintiff in a suit a joint contractor, who, as appears by the declaration, has no real interest as such plaintiff, is not a ground for arresting a judgment.

When there was a contract made in September, 1864, to deliver to plaintiff certain cotton at the end of the war between the United States and the Confederate States, or at any time agreed upon by the parties, and the declaration alleged, that no other agreement had been made, that the war had long since closed, that he had made a demand in May, 1866, and the plea set forth, that at the close of the war, to-wit: First of May, 1865, the defendant tendered to the plaintiff said cotton, which, according to said agreement, was then to be paid, and that he had refused to receive it.

Held: That from the whole record, there appeared sufficient, after verdict, to sustain the writ, and a motion to arrest the judgment was properly permitted.

H. L. Benning, for plaintiff in error.
Peabody & Brannon, Wm. Dougherty, for defendant.

Merritt, Dunham & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. Tho. Morgan, et. al., defendants. Complaint from Muscogee.

WARNER, J.

Where executions were issued in favor of the officers and employes of a steamboat, for debts due to them, against the persons owing such debts, and also against the boat, after a demand on the owners or their agent for payment, and a refusal to pay, as provided by the 1968 and 1969th section of the code; which executions were levied on the boat and sold by the Sheriff; Held, that the purchasers of the boat at such Sheriff's sale acquired a good title thereto, as against the owners of the boat; and were not liable to be garnished for the value of the boat so purchased, at the suit of an attachment creditor for a debt due by one of the owners of the boat prior to such sale. Held further, that the executions under which the boat was sold having been issued against *the persons* owning the boat, as well as against the boat after demand and refusal to pay the debt, and not against the boat *alone*, that it was not such a proceeding to enforce a *maritime lien against the boat*, as would give to the District Courts of the United States, *exclusive* jurisdiction under the act of Congress of 1779.

Judgment affirmed.

Moses & Gerard for plaintiff in error.
Peabody & Brannon, S. T. Downing for defendant.

Wm. Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. Thos. Moorefield, et. al. Equity. From Chattahoochee.

WARNER, J.

When D. sold and delivered a Pianoforte to F., a married woman, and took her note for the price thereof, and afterwards filed his bill on the Equity side of the Court for a redelivery of the Piano to him or payment of its value, on the ground that the note given therefor was void. *Held:* That a general demurrer to the bill, for want of Equity, was properly sustained by the Court below.

Judgment affirmed.

R. E. Raiford for plaintiff in error.
Jno. Peabody, D. H. Burts for defendant.

E. Ann Lewis, plaintiff in error, vs. A. M. Christian et. al. Equity from Chattahoochee.

WARNER, J.

Where a contract was made between the owner of a plantation and her tenants for the cultivation of the same, on terms and conditions stated therein; and to equally divide the crop made thereon between them, and in consequence of the bad management of the defendants and their failure to perform their part of the contract, the owner of the land was damaged fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, or more than all the cotton made on the place was worth; that they ought to have made thirty bales of cotton, whereas they made only twelve; that they ought to have made eight hundred bushels of corn, whereas they made only two hundred. On a bill being filed by the complainant, alleging the foregoing facts and the insolvency of the defendants, for the purpose of restraining the defendants from removing their share of the cotton from the place until the damages sustained by the complainant could be ascertained and decreed to be paid, *Held:* That on a motion to dismiss the bill for want of equity, the court erred in sustaining the motion and dismissing the same.

Judgment reversed.

D. H. Burts, John Peabody for plaintiff in error.
E. J. Raiford, M. J. Crawford for defendant.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world, and a copy of The Peoples Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.
oct28-d3wlm

A New and Superior Variety of Cotton,

ALTA

WITH FROM 200 TO 300 OPEN BOLLS ON THE STALK.

THE HOLMES EARLY PROLIFIC.

THE EARLIEST MATURING AND LARGEST PRODUCING COTTON KNOWN!

The Subscriber offers the Seed of the above named Variety of Cotton Recommending it

1ST, ON Account of its early maturity; and 2d. Its immense yield. This is the first introduction of it into Georgia. It has stood a thorough and severe test on the River Lands of the Mississippi. Four years ago, a few seed (not more than twelve or fifteen) were brought by a traveler from California; and since that time, I have been growing and increasing my crops of it, and every season have met with success. It has improved in early maturity and productiveness—in both has proven itself a wonderful variety, and not to myself alone, but to every one who has grown it or seen it grow:

For Want of Space I Can Only Offer a Few Testimonials:

DR. HOLMES—Dear Sir: Owning lands adjoining your plantation, we have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the rapid growth, early maturity, and immense yield of your early Prolific Cotton, and take pleasure in saying that the yield of this Cotton, for the present year, will not be less than an average of two bales per acre, from ordinary cultivation. We cheerfully commend this early variety of Cotton to the planters generally, on account of its valuable qualities, viz: early maturity and immense yield.

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER MOORE, JOHN PANKEY,
ROBERT LOWRY, WILLIAM HURST.

Union Springs, Ala., Sept. 6, 1869.

DR. H. J. HOLMES—Dear Sir: The Early Prolific Cotton is fully three or four weeks earlier in its maturity than any other Cotton planted in this neighborhood; at least, it has proved so with the experiment I made with it this year. I planted the Dixon on the 10th of April, and finished on the 17th with Peeler; yours on the 1st of May. Your Early Cotton had the first blooms. I shall give it a fair trial the next year, and will give you the result if desired.

Yours, most truly,

E. TROUP RANDALL.

PLANTERS ARE CAUTIONED

Against purchasing from other parties than my authorized Agents, as I have not more than one thousand or twelve hundred bushels of these Seed for Sale.

Specimen stalks of this Cotton, containing 200 to 300 open and grown bolls, are exhibited in the Agricultural Warehouse of SAM. A. ECHOLS, where persons visiting Atlanta are invited to call and examine this Cotton for themselves.

Arrangements are made to supply parties wishing to plant only a small quantity of these Seed, by having them put up in small bags, neatly done up, and sent by Express, or as otherwise directed—price $2.

Orders for these small parcels, sufficient to plant one-quarter of an acre, must be made to H. J. HOLMES, Atlanta, Ga.

Agents for the Sale of These Seed:

SAMUEL A. ECHOLS, Atlanta, Ga.
JUDGE J. FLETCHER JOHNSON, Montgomery, Ala.
J. F. DENNIS, Selma, Ala.
COLONEL LOCK, Union Springs, Ala.
GRAESER & SMITH, Charleston, S. C.

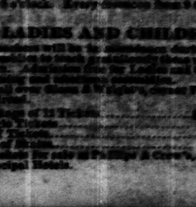
For my standing in Mississippi, I respectfully refer the public to Mr. P. W. J. Echols, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel Troutman, Fort Valley, Ga.; Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, Hon. T. J. Wharton, Jackson, Miss.
dec21-d3m

Special Notices.

☞ JUST OUT.—CHERRY PECTORAL Troches, superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York. No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. jan12-d&w3m

☞ JOHN D. POPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Atlanta, Ga. Office Granite Block, Broad street. jan4-d1m

New Advertisements.



OLD CAROLINA BITTERS.

A DELIGHTFUL TONIC

We take great pleasure in offering the

Old Carolina Bitters

to the public. They are compounded with great care, and contain some of the best Tonics in the Pharmacopeia. As evidence of the superiority of our Bitters over all others, we have certificates from many of the leading physicians in our State, who have prescribed them in their practice.

THE OLD CAROLINA BITTERS

Will be found invaluable for
Want of Appetite,
General Debility,
Chills and Fever and Dyspepsia.

We do not offer our Bitters as a cure for all diseases, but as an Aromatic Tonic, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists in Atlanta. Principal Depot, GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Importers of Choice Drugs and Chemicals, jan12-d1y Charleston, S. C.

Amusements.

PRYOR STREET THEATRE.

Three Splendid Pieces,

Day After the Wedding
ROUGH DIAMOND,
AND HAN THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.
jan19-d1t

Museum of Living Wonders!
AT BELL-JOHNSON HALL,
FOR FOUR DAYS,
Commencing Monday, January 17.

MISS ANNA SWAN, the Nova Scotia Giantess, 8 feet, 1 inch high.
MISS ZOREDNA LATH, the Lady of Beauty.
MOSS, JOSEPH, the Great French Giant, over 8 feet high.
And the Wonderful
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Reserved seats 50 cents. Admission 25 cents.
jan17-d3t A. J. RAY, Business Agent.

ROLLER SKATING!

THE Skating Rink will open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 5 o'clock, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Every Gentleman Rents 6 to 12 Pairs of Skates.

LADIES AND CHILDREN,

Will be admitted free on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, from 2 to 5 o'clock, and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Lad

THE DAILY [illegible]

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 19.

R. M. [illegible] & Co., [illegible] Dealers in pure Wines and Liquors, Atlanta, Ga.

Our Job Office.—[illegible] and type, improved presses, and skilled workmen, we are prepared to execute Job Work in a superior manner, at prices sure to suit, at THE CONSTITUTION Job Office. All we ask is a trial.

Index to New Advertisements.

Great Sale of Oil Paintings—[illegible].
Practicing Physician—Dr. W. G. Drake.
Grape Vines—J. B. Stanley.
Administrator's Sale—M. M. Smith.
Dissolution of Partnership—Fenner & Mercer.
Carriage Hardware House—E. D. Hunter & Co.
Old Carolina Bitters—Goodrich Wiseman & Co.
Administrator's Sale—Clark T. Smith.

CORNS, BUNIONS AND INGROWN NAILS. Notwithstanding the inclement weather on yesterday, Dr. Murphy's rooms were visited by quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom express their delight with the easy manner in which the Doctor removes Corns, and from the feet without giving the least pain. The Doctor is stopping at the United States Hotel. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA—EVENING SESSION—*January 18, 1870.*—No. 21, Chattahoochee Circuit, is John W. Dorr, Ordinary, vs. Peterson Tuweatt, administrator, Mandamus. From Muscogee.

Peabody & Brannan, N. L. Howard, for plaintiff in error.

H. L. Benning for defendant.

Pending the argument for defendant in error, Court adjourned till 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The suggestion made in our columns not long since for the establishment of a Mechanic's Institute in this city, has met with general favor. We are pleased to learn that steps are being taken to inaugurate an Institute here on the plan of the American Institute, at New York. The object is to develope and encourage mechanical skill and enterprise, foster manufactures and stimulate agriculture. All these branches of industry are to be brought in close communion together, and urged to work together for each other's advancement. One feature of the Institute will be a warehouse for the exhibition of specimens of mechanical manufacturing and agricultural progress, all the time, free, a museum and not a store for the sale of goods by order or otherwise. Connected with it the Institute may, from time to time, have annual Fairs. We bid the movement God Speed.

NEW PUBLICATION.—We have just received from Messrs. Coe, Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, who have, during the past two years, obtained the head rank amongst our advertising houses, a new publication entitled "The Advertiser's Index." It is neatly gotten up in duodecimo form and consists of a complete record of the Newspaper Press of the Southern States, but in formation interesting and important to all advertisers and business men. This house, on account of their large contracts, are prepared to offer the greatest inducements to business men to advertise, especially in the best journals of the South. Messrs. Coe, Wetherill & Co., furnish the "index" on application, gratuitously, and we advise the business public to embrace the opportunity.

ATLANTA, JAN. 18, 1870.—*Mr. Local:* Please permit me, in the name of many of the ladies of Atlanta, to call, through your columns, attention of the City Fathers, to the fact that large droves of mules are being driven four or five times a day, at the most rapid pace, through many of the principal streets, to the great annoyance of, as well as danger to, ladies and children. Some of the former, in driving have found it almost impossible to restrain their horses, when meeting these mules, which dash furiously through the streets, urged on by the shrieks and yells of the drivers. The thing has become a nuisance, and must be protested against. If one party is permitted to water stock in this public manner, every one has the same privilege which, if embraced, would render the streets impossible to ladies and children.

Respectfully yours, CITIZEN.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A bill has been prepared to empower the Mayor and Council of Atlanta to establish and maintain a system of public Schools in this city, which bill is expected to be submitted to the Legislature for its sanction. It provides that the Mayor and Council shall have power to impose and collect the requisite taxes, and to issue and negotiate the requisite bonds, and otherwise engage the credit and apply the resources of the city to raise a revenue for the establishment and maintenance of said system of Public Schools. They are also authorized to provide, in their discretion, the appropriate agencies, to regulate, supervise and carry on said system of Public Schools. The bonds issued by the city not to exceed $100,000, and the city to be liable for bonds issued under this act, in the same manner as other bonds. This is a move in the right direction. Move onward, gentlemen, with the work. In this connection we would state that much credit is due to Dr. S. H. Stout and Dr. D. C. Kuofs for awakening such an interest here on this subject.

SAVINGS BANK.—As will be seen by the advertisement in our paper, the National Freedman's Savings and Trust Company have opened a branch bank in this city, in the building formerly occupied by the Georgia Loan and Trust Company, on Broad street.

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee, held on Thursday, the 13th, the following officers were elected:

John Rice, Chairman; R. D. Badger, Secretary; Willim Markham, Rev. Joseph A. Wood, Rev. Frank Quarles, and Rev. C. W. Francis, Executive Committee.

On Saturday the bank commenced receiving deposits, and up to Monday night had received $1,345 84.

We are advised that deposits can be withdrawn at any moment, and that funds are only invested in Government securities.

We suggest that our business men examine the claims of this institution, and if satisfied as to its character and safety, that they urge their employees to avail themselves of the opportunity for saving their earnings.

Savings banks encourage habits of economy and thrift, and the bank in this city, properly managed, will be of great benefit to our laboring population.

MIDWAY, ALA., Jan. 11, 1870.

To the Citizens of Atlanta, Ga.:

The numerous friends and patrons of Dr. W. G. Drake, and his estimable Lady, Mrs. V. A. Drake, Midwife, in Bullock Co., Ala., where the Doctor has lived from his infancy, ignoring any partiality from long association, have, as a matter of justice, adopted this method of introducing and indorsing him to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity, as a gentleman of the highest social and professional qualities. Having, from close application to his profession, acquired an eminence among us, especially in difficult female cases, and for the successful treatment of such, we would especially recommend him, though he comes a stranger among you. We feel confident he will soon make himself well known as a good and useful citizen and excellent Physician, and our best wishes for his prosperity go with him.

Respectfully,

J W L Daniel,	G R Banks,
G B Turner,	Benj W Finney, M D
W F Vandivere,	W T Coleman,
S H Pruett, M D	W C Smith, Esq.
E L Jenkins,	A H Pruett,
B F Coleman, M D	W A Mayes, M D
J M Lurman,	B B Thornton,
M C Shields,	Chas McMillain.

We heartily welcome Dr. Drake and his estimable lady to Atlanta. The above high endorsement of Dr. Drake came to us directly from the signers, and the first knowledge we had of it was in our Sanctum.—[ED.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM JERUSALEM.—"We started early to ascend Mt. Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, oh! man of commerce and the crucible! and well might you have been reminded of your own city, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees, under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of the world, eighteen hundred years ago, were these familiar figures, S. T.—1860—X. We do not know who did it, but no doubt some poor invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows."

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Colognes, and sold at half the price. jan23-dsedlw&w1t

IMPORTANT LETTERS.

Georgia Legislature Ready to Go. Terry to Submit the Eligibility of Members to the Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 17, 1870.

Brevet Major General A. H. Terry, Commanding Military District of Georgia:

SIR: We, the committee appointed at a meeting of a large number of both Houses of the General Assembly, representatives of every shade of party, having objected to, and protested against, the manner of the organization of said General Assembly as illegal, unconstitutional and unauthorized by law or precedent, do respectfully request the Major General Commanding, that as it has been decided to transfer the question of the eligibility of members from the forum recognized by the Constitution and the laws, to that of a Military Commission, that after the investigation has been made, and the record of facts in the several cases has been completed, the same be submitted to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia, (the highest Judicial tribunal in the State,) for their opinion as to the eligibility of members whose seats are questioned.

Trusting, General, that the foregoing request may be granted, and respectfully asking an immediate reply, we remain very respectfully,

J. E. BRYANT, Chairman,
J. H. CALDWELL.
DUNLAP SCOTT.
JOHN T. BURNS.
W. P. PRICE.
MILTON A. CANDLER.
A. J. WILLIAMS.
C. H. OSGOOD.
W. P. HOLDEN.
I. E. SHUMATE.
T. M. HARPER.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 17, 1870.

To Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Military District of Georgia:

SIR: I am instructed by the committee appointed at a meeting of Republican and Democratic members of the General Assembly, composed of half Republicans and half Democratic members of the General Assembly, to present to you the paper which I hand herewith, requesting that you will submit the question of eligibility of members of the General Assembly, whose right to seats in that body is disputed, to the judges of the Supreme Court of this State.

Relying upon your sense of justice, and your disposition to have the Legislature re-organized under the late act of Congress, entitled "an Act to promote the reconstruction of Georgia," and to have peace, harmony and quiet restored as soon as possible, I beg leave to invite your attention to the following statement:

I believe that I can safely say, in behalf of all who are known as Democrats and anti-Bullock Republicans in the Legislature, that it is their intention to submit, in perfect good faith, to the requirements of Congress in the re-organization of the General Assembly.

It is their ardent desire to see peace, prosperity and good government restored in the State, and I believe they intend to do all in their power to produce that result. They will neither offer factious opposition to the Government of the United States, nor will they countenance or encourage such opposition in others. It is, I believe, their settled determination to use all their influence to suppress disorder and crime of every character, and to aid in the enforcement of the laws, for the protection alike of all persons, without regard to race or color.

I further state that I believe it is not their intention to encourage any member to take his seat who can not conscientiously take the oath prescribed by the late act of Congress; but they avow with equal candor that it is their wish to see every member who can take the oath occupy his seat. One of the chief reasons which prompt this desire, springs from the candid conviction that it is the deliberate purpose of certain persons who are prominent in urging the exclusion of members to procure such an organization of the Legislature, and of such materials as will enable them to consummate their favorite scheme of involving the State in an immense debt, for their own improper use of the public funds of the State, which will not bear the test of impartial investigation. I do not intend to impugn the motives of those members of the General Assembly who sustain these men, but such is their power, that they are able to control the Republican organization, and force men by the use of the party lash, to do things and sustain measures that they would not do if they acted independently. Hence the pertinacity with which they push forward their proscriptive policy, so as to exclude as many native white citizens of Georgia as possible, whose entire interest is in the State, and who expect to remain upon her territory, from the Legislature, till they have been able to mortgage our estates for the payment of public obligations, created for the purpose of filling their own private purses. I candidly state that these convictions have much more to do with our anxiety for a fair and just organization of the Legislature, than any political considerations do, or can have.

Having made this frank and truthful statement, in addition to our former protest, we have respectfully requested that so soon as the military commission appointed by yourself have reported upon the facts in each case submitted to their consideration, you submit them to the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, who were appointed by a Republican Governor and ratified by a Republican Senate, which court, in the conflict of opinion existing among members of the legal profession as to the true construction of the oath, is the highest judicial tribunal within your reach to whom an appeal can be taken, and we propose that each member who is declared eligible by said Judges, be permitted to take his seat, and that the Legislature proceed with the proper business of the session.

I urge as an additional reason for this course, that the present delay is costing the State some three thousand dollars per day, at a time when our taxes are onerous; and this, we think, affords the speediest and fairest practical solution of the difficulty, under the circumstances.

I am, very respectfully,

J. E. BRYANT.
Chairman of Committee and Republican member of General Assembly.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGIA:

By Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of said State.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 28, 1869.

Whereas, Official information has been received at this Department that a murder was committed in the County of Pulaski, in this State, on the 26th September, 1869, upon the body of Wilbur F. Mason, by Sanders G. Coolson, and that the Grand Jury of Pulaski county, have since prepared a bill of indictment against the said Coolson, charging him with the murder; and that he has fled from justice;

I have thought proper, therefore, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of One Thousand Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Sanders G. Coolson, with evidence sufficient to convict, to the Sheriff of said County and State.

And I do moreover charge and require all officers of this State, civil and military, to be vigilant in endeavoring to apprehend the said Sanders G. Coolson, in order that he may be brought to trial for the offence with which he stands charged.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at the Capitol in Atlanta, this 29th day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Ninety-Fourth.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

By the Governor:

DAVID G. CUTTER, Secretary of State.

jan16-30w1t

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me as an estray on the 18th day of January, 1870, by Jesse P. Adkins, of the 83d District, G. M., of Dekalb county, Georgia, one red heifer, with a white spot in the forehead, supposed to be about one year old, no brand or mark perceivable, and appraised by Nathan H. Langford and C. C. Lively, freeholders of said district, to be worth fifteen dollars. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold as the law directs, on Monday, the 28th day of January, 1870.

A. L. WOOD, Clerk.

January 19, 1870. Printer's fee $

Local and Business Notices.

NOTICE.—Col. T. M. Acton, is the duly authorized traveling Agent of THE CONSTITUTION, and we commend him to the attention of our friends wherever he may go in behalf of our interest.

Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are regularly authorized, as local Agents, to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE CONSTITUTION, at the following places:

J. B. AVERELL, Fayetteville, Ga.
W. H. STANSELL, Warrenton, Ga.
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J. W. BEVSON, Powder Springs, Ga.
H. H. FREAR, Kingston, Ga.
V. L. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, Ga.
JOHN W. MCCURDY, Stone Mountain, Ga.
T. J. COX, Gadsden, Ala.

CERTAIN PRESERVATION OF SIGHT.—The Spectacles and Eye-Glasses of Lazarus & Morris, at Lawshe & Haynes' Jewelry Emporium, are certain preservatives to the sight, and valuable aids. They are a genuine good article, warmly endorsed by all who have used them.

BUY

MAGAZINES, Music, Law Books, etc., bound, and old books re-bound quick and cheap, by Hanleiter. nov14-dtf

OLD CAROLINA BITTERS.—Read the advertisement of the Old Carolina Bitters, in another column. They are recommended by those who have tested them fully, and endorsed by scientific men. They are all right, and are a good article.

YOUR

HOOTEN'S INFIRMARY FOR THE BLIND. We direct special attention to the Card of Dr. Hooten and the many testimonials to his skill. He has certainly proved himself a benefactor to the unfortunate and afflicted ones.

WM. R. HANLEITER, Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer, etc., Granite Block Atlanta, Ga. nov14-dtf

MERRYMAN'S RAWBONE SUPERPHOSPHATE. The standard Phosphate, Merryman's Rawbone, is offered for sale here by Abbott & Bro., Agents. This is a well known fertilizer, and comes highly recommended. Give it a trial.

FURNITURE

ATLANTA MADE CIGARS.—Meador & Bros. are now making in this city, a number of elegant brands of Cigars, for wholesale trade. They offer to the public none but the best brands, and the best articles, and we take pleasure in recommending the Cigars made by Messrs. Meador & Bros. to the public.

FINE Bed-room, Parlor Furniture and Side-boards at cost for next thirty days, at Chastaine & Fox's, Broad street. jan4-dtf

FECHTER.—The people of Gotham are raising a big fuss about Fechter. If they only had some of Fechter's Lager-Beer they'd go delirous with joy.

OF

COOK'S DIAMOND FRY.—You have heard of the Golden Fry, but have you seen the Diamond Fry that Lewis Cook serves to his customers? Oysters in all styles at Lewis Cook's, Collier Building. It

I AM prepared to contract for the delivery of large lots of Bacon, bulk Meat, Corn, Oats, etc. A. K. SEAGO,
Wholesale Merchant,
Cor. Forsyth and Mitchell Streets.
jan16-d6t

WANTED.—A good Book-Binder. Apply at once for steady situation and good wages to W. R. HANLEITER. dec14-tf

RONDEAU & CO.,

COL. ADAIR'S GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, and 7½ in the afternoon. Every one desiring a handsome Oil Painting should attend the sale. It

ONE room of the Hourk Corner for rent. One of the best business stands in Atlanta. dec28-dtf W. H. BROTHERTON.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Have you ever befouled your gray hair with the vicid dyes or worse preparations offered as substitutes. If so, they disgust you of course, but let not that prevent you from using PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which is clear and harmless as water, in all respects agreeable, and effects the desired object thoroughly and satisfactorily. jan13-deodlw

EVERYBODY should have one of Hanleiter's Memoranda cases, with name gilded on it—$1.00. nov14-dtf

15 DECATUR ST.

jan9 dtf

A WONDERFUL SOUTHERN DISCOVERY. In the South where Liver complaint and bilious diseases prevail to so great an extent, there has long been felt a need of a medicine that would act specifically and promptly on the Liver, restoring it to its normal functions and at the same time be safe from after effects, and yet so simple that it might be used by any one. It is claimed that Dr. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS supplies this want. They act directly on the liver; their constant use will not injure in the slightest degree the most delicate constitution. Females at any period may use them with great benefit, and realize great relief from the distressing nausea which they experience at certain times. These pills are not recommended as a universal cure-all, but simply for diseased liver, and those maladies which follow a derangement of that important organ, such as Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Ladies' Heartburn, Chills and Fever, Foul Breath, Restlessness at night, and Flatulency. These invaluable pills may be found in every Drug Store of any note in the South and West. jan18-d1w

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE.—"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and anti-bilious roots, barks and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective union of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great remedy been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safe-guard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or hypochondriasis; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer and a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent, as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the best defence of health under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure. jan18-deodlw&w1t

Latest Market Reports.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

OFFICE OF THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1870.

Cotton Market.

Cotton market steady at 23¾ for middlings 23¼ for low middlings, and 21½ for good ordinary. Receipts light.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Financial Market.

Exchange on New York buying at ⅝c off, selling at par. Gold, buying at 1 20 selling, 1 23; Silver, buying, 1 15, selling 1 20; Gold Dust, buying 1 10, selling, 1 15; Bullion, buying 1 25, selling, 1 30. No change in quotations of stocks and uncurrent bills.

Georgia Bank Notes.

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company	@99
Central Railroad and Banking Company	@99
Marine Bank of Georgia	@98
Bank of Middle Georgia	@98
Bank of Athens	@95
Bank of Fulton	@95
Bank of Savannah	@95
Bay Bank of Augusta	@10
Bank of the State of Georgia	@95
Bank of Empire State	@95
Merchants' and Planters' Bank	@92
Bank of Commerce	@92
Manufacturers' Bank—Macon	@92
Union Bank	@93
Mechanics' Bank	@99
Planters' Bank	@95
Augusta Savings Bank	@95
Northwestern Bank	@14
Timber Cutters' Bank	@90

South Carolina Bank Notes.

Bank of South Carolina	@97
Union Bank	@98
Peoples' Bank	@95
Bank of Newberry	@75
Bank of Charleston	@95
Planters' and Mechanics' Bank	@95
Exchange Bank	@95
Southwestern Railroad, new	@95
State Bank	@95
Merchants' Bank	@95
City of Charleston, notes	@95
Planters' Bank of Fairfield	@94
Carolina Treasury Notes	@75

Bonds and Stocks.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	500	00
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	750	87
Mont. and W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	850	00
Mont. and W. Pt. Bonds, income	650	70
Mont. and W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	200	25
Macon and Western Railroad Stock	1 150	1 20
Macon and Augusta, endorsed	900	95
Macon and Augusta, not endorsed	870	85
Macon and Augusta Stock	300	26
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	850	90
Muscogee Railroad Stock	950	97
Columbia S. C. Bonds	680	70
Georgia 6 per cent	750	80
Georgia 7 per cent	850	90
Georgia Coupons	850	90
North Carolina 6 per cent	300	35
North Carolina Coupons	200	33
Tennessee 6 per cent	650	50
Tennessee coupons	500	53
South Carolina Bonds, old	700	75
South Carolina Bonds, new	500	75
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	750	80
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	750	80
Memphis and Charleston R. R. Bonds	85	80
Georgia Railroad Bonds	98	01
Georgia Railroad Stock	1 05	1 07

Dried Fruit.

Peeled Peaches 10a12c; not peeled 5½ a6c; Apples 4a5c.

Grain Market.

New corn 1 25a1 28 shelled; no old in the market. Wheat may be quoted at 1 40 a1 50 for prime red, and 1 50a1 60 for prime white. Oats are in fair demand at 85c; black, for seed, 85. Rye in good supply at 1 40.

Bacon Market.

Fair stock of new bacon in market. We quote as follows: Bulk meats, clear sides, 18½; clear rib sides 17; shoulders 15; hams 16¾a18. Lard, tierces, 19a 20; cans, 19a20. Hogs in good demand with light supply. Worth to-day 10a10½ gross; net 12½a13.

Flour Market.

Superfine per bbl. 5 75a6 25; extra 6 50 a7 00; family 7 00a7 50; fancy 8 00a8 50.

Corn Feed.

Peas, none; pea meal, none; oil meal, 4 50 5 00 per bbl, 200 lbs; bran, 1 50 per 100 lbs; prime clover hay, 1 85a2 00 per 100 lbs. Kentucky Cow Feed, $1 per bushel.

Grocery Market.

Corn meal in fair demand at 1 30a1 35. Rice 9¼a10c. tierces. Soap, 7a9c. Candles, adamantine, 17a18c; Tallow 12a15c. A. Sugar, 17c; Extra C, 16¼; Yellow, C, 16; Brown, 15¼a16. Rio Coffee, 22a25½. Beeswax, 33 a34. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 40a2 50. N. O. Syrup, 80a1 00. Molasses, barrels, 57½. Pepper, 37½. Race Ginger, 25. Starch 10. Extra State cheese, 20c; Factory, 21a22c; English dairy, 24c. Goshen butter 45c; Tennessee, 35c. Apples 5 00a7 00 per bbl.

Fertilizers.

Dickson's Compound, 66 00 per ton; Soluble Pacific 72 50; Acid Phosphate of Lime 52 50; Wilson's Ammoniated Sup. Phos. Lime, 65 00a70 00 cash. 75 00 time; Virginia Land Plaster 22 50; Baugh's Rawbone Sup. Phos. 70 00; Coe's Sup. Phos. 70 00; Ground Bone 65 00; Willingham Fertilizer 65 00 cash, 75 00 time; Wham's Rawbone Sup. Phos. 70 00 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sup. Phos. 75 00; Chesapeake Guano 75 00 cash. 85 00 time; Georgia Fertilizer 70 00 cash, 80 00 time. Oakley Mills Flour of Rawbone (at mills,) 75 00; pure Dissolved Bone (at mills,) 75 00. Sea Fowl Guano, 72 50; Etiawan No. 1, 63; No. 72 00; Peruvian Guano 115 00; Rhodes' Superphosphate 67 50; Mape's Superphosphate 70 00; Zell's Superphosphate 70 00.

Tobacco Market.

Low grades, 60; Medium, 62½a70; Good medium, 70a80; Fine, 90a1 00; Choice, 1 25; Leaf, 25c.

Powder and Shot.

Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, 7 25; blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, 3 40; buck, 3 75.

Liquor Market.

Whisky, rectified, 1 25a1 50 as to proof; Bourbon 1 40a5 00; Robinson County, 2 00a 3 00; Cognac Brandy, 1 50a12 00; St. Croix Rum, 4 00a6 00; Jamaica Rum, 4 00a6 00; Holland Gin, 1 50a5 00; Scotch, 3 50a4 00; Domestic Porter, 3 00.

Lime and Cement.

Cherokee lime, 50c per bushel; Chewackla, 60c. Hydraulic cement, 5 00 per barrel, James River 4 50 per bbl. Plaster of Paris, 6 00 per barrel.

Lumber Market.

All classes of framing lumber bring readily 20 00 per M; all plank (green) 23 00 per M; weather boarding, 22 50; flooring, tongued and grooved, 33 50; shingles, pine, drawed, 3 00 per M; sawed, 5 75 a6 00 per M; white oak wagon timber, 30 00 per M; walnut, 80 00.

Leather and Hides.

White oak sole, 40a50; Hemlock, good, 31a33; damaged, 25a30; French calf skins, 36 00a60 00 per doz; American calf skins, 25 00a45 00; Harness leather, 45a50c; upper leather, 60a80c; lining skins, (sheep), 4 50a9 00 per doz. Green hides 8a9c; dry, salted, 16a18c; dry flint, 18a20c.

Hardware Market.

We quote Swedes iron, 8a9; horse shoe, 7a8; round and square, 5a10; City Mills bar, 5a6; Pittsburgh bar, 6; nail rod, 10a 13; hand, 7a8; Nails, 4s to 60s, 5 80; 3s, common, 7 00; 3s, fine, 9 00. Plow steel, 12½c; cast, 20a20c; German, 18a20.

Drugs and Dyes.

Bi-carb soda, 7a8 per pound. Blue stone 18a20. Copperas 4a5. Epsom salts 6½a8. Madder 22a25. Opium 17 00a19 00 per pound. Alum, 8a10. Borax, 45. Brimstone, 8a10. Camphor, 1 30a1 40. Indigo, 1 20a1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12a20c per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 6 00a8 50; pints, 3 50a3 75; per gal., 2 75a 4 00. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50a6 00; per gal., 1 45a3 00.

Oils and Paints.

Linseed oil, raw, per gal., 1 30a1 35; do. boiled, 1 35a1 40. Sperm, 2 30a3 00; Whale 1 80a2 00; Lard, 1 40a2 00; Pure Winter 1, 75a3 00; Tanners, 1 60a1 75; Kerosene 45a50c; Petre, 40; Copal Varnish, 2 75a4 00; Japan, 2 00a2 50; Coach, 3 00a6 00. White lead, per lb., 11½a15; do., pure, 16½.

Saddlery and Hops.

India and Horse hogging, 22a30c; Kentucky, 20a25. Machine made rope, 9½c; hand made, 8c.

Dry Goods Market.

Linsey, 12½; Osnaburgs, 12½; Pacific 12; Lancaster, 13½; Wamsutta, 18; Amoskeag 19. Tickings, Portsdold, 12½; Cottons, 12; Albany 13; Eastern B 13; Amoskeag D 15; Hamilton 13; Conestoga 4-4 20; Amoskeag A C A 40.

Factory Goods.

Brown Sheetings, ¾, 13c; B. Shirting, 4-4, 16c; Standard shirting, ¾, 7½all; Bleached shirting, ¾, 12all; Brown drills, 16½a20; Bleached Drills, 18; Stripes, 17a 18; Checks, 16a19½; Mourner Cambrics, 11; Twoup, Bigelli, Terry, 2 00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The revenue receipts to-day were $42,000.

The Committee on Foreign Relations considered the San Domingo treaty to-day, but took no action.

Coin in the Treasury, $55,000,000. Cash on hand, $9,000,000. Gold certificates and currency, $7,000,000.

Great interest is manifested in the Virginia question to-day, but no progress has been made, and no excitement beyond Sumner's phillipics against Gov. Walker.

Butler and Bingham were on the floor of the Senate urging their respective views.

Mr. Hamlin was appointed agent of the Smithsonian Institute, vice Fessenden.

In the Senate the California whisky seizures were argued at great length.

The Virginia question was resumed. Thayer concluded his speech. Nye followed in a very strong speech. He said Congress must be true to Virginia and itself whatever Virginia might do in the future. Drake followed against her admission. Stewart spoke strongly in favor. Norton, of Minnesota, followed in favor, and was interrupted by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 18.—The Senate passed bill in regard to the Mobile City Government, but it is so amended as to leave the appointment with the Governo rand the Senate.

The committee reported that the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, as far as built, was good, and was ample security for the sixteen thousand dollars per mile of State endorsement.

In the House a bill was introduced to relieve all persons married during the war from the obligations created. This is done in consequence of the recent action of the Supreme Court, declaring all acts of legislatures, judges, constables, etc., during the war illegal. A bill was also introduced and referred, to allow the sexes to cohabit, provided they are liberal in their conduct, and are willing to occupy the relationship of man and wife.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—The Republican war upon Casey continues. He is charged with deception, bad faith, and retention of dishonest men and Democrats in position. Senator Harris says: I feel it my duty to repudiate him, and think when the President fully understands how the Custom House has been managed by Casey, he will give us a sound Republican and an honest man for Collector of this port.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The News has an article on the Winnipeg rebellion, but does not attach much importance to it. It says the Red River people can not hope recognition as a crown colony while the rebellion lasts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The English brig Chebuck, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, with sugar, was totally lost off Cape Antonia.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—Every house between Glasgow and Cave City, has been prostrated by the storm, and twenty-five lives were lost.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The military dispersed a crowd of Rochefort's friends on the Boulevard Mont Marte, without conflict. The police are very active. Considerable disorder and many arrests.

Deputy Raspail is dead.

Telegraphic Markets.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Cotton nominal at 25. Flour dull, market favors buyers; Howard Street superfine 4 75a5 00. Wheat steady. Corn active; white 1 00a 1 01; yellow 90a91. Provisions strong. Pork 29 50a30 50. Shoulders 13¾a14¼. Whisky 90; none offering. Virginias old 49¾. 66a 57; 67a 57¾. North Carolinas new, 22 bid.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Corn firm—yellow, sacked, 80; white 82a86. Whisky 93½. Provisions dull. Pork 27 00a27 50. Bacon quiet; clear sides16½. Lard dull—prime to choice kettle 15¾a16.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Corn unchanged. Mess pork at 28 00. Bacon shoulders 13¾; clear sides 16¾. Lard 17. Whisky dull at 93.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Corn dull at 75a76. Whisky 93. Pork 26 25a26 75. Provisions dull, nominal. Lard 16a16½ for kettle. Bacon active, held firmly; shoulders 13; sides 15½.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton heavy at 25¾; sales 2,800 bales Flour scarcely so firm, but a moderate business. Wheat heavy and 1c lower. Corn dull; new mixed Western 80a92. Pork heavy and drooping; new mess 28 00a28 25. Lard heavy; kettle 17a17¾. Whisky firmer at 1 02. Groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine 44a45. Rosin quiet. Freights firmer.

Money very easy at 6; as the glut of National bank notes increases, the banks keep pressing government dealers at-5 on time; discount easy; business paper at 8 a10. Sterling 8⅞a9. Gold 1 21⅝. Governments active, stronger. 1862s 157⅞, Southerns generally strong.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton active at full prices at 24¾a24¾; sales 8,350 bales; receipts 4,764 bales; exports to Havre 2,275 bales, to Barcelona 215 bales. Flour firm—superfine 5 25a5 75; extra 6 00a6 25. Corn—white 1 00; yellow 1 00a1 07. Oats firm—St. Louis 70. Bran 1 30. Hay 32 00. Pork dull—mess 29 00. Bacon shoulders dull at 14; sides scarce at 16¾; clear sides 17¼a18. Lard—tierce 17; keg 17¼a18. Sugar-cured hams 25. Sugar firm at 12a12¾. Molasses—prime 67a68. Whisky 90a1 05. Coffee—fair 14¾a14¾; prime 17¼a17¾. Gold 1 21¾. Sterling Exchange 31½. New York Sight Exchange ⅜c discount.

MOBILE, January 18.—Cotton closed steady; middlings 24; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 1,319 bales; exports 766 bales.

AUGUSTA, January 18.—Market firm and unchanged; middlings 23¾; sales 735 bales; receipts 636 bales. Heavy rains for the past two days.

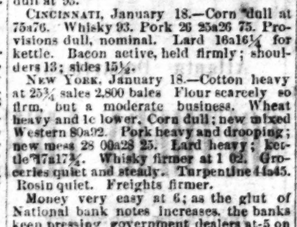
CHARLESTON, January 18.—Cotton active; better grades ¼a½c higher; middlings 24¼; sales 700 bales; receipts 1,150 bales; exports, coastwise, 568 bales.

SAVANNAH, January 18.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 24½; sales 1,300 bales; receipts 2,262 bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 18, afternoon.—Cotton; Uplands 11¼all¾; Orleans 11¾all¾; sales 13,000 bales. Manchester advices more favorable which causes activity.

LIVERPOOL, January 18, evening.—Cotton buoyant; uplands 11¾; Orleans 11¾; sales 14,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales.

HAVRE, January 18.—Cotton opens with a declining tendency; afloat 137f.



DR. SHALLENBERGER'S

Fever and Ague ANTIDOTE

Always Stops the Chills.

This Medicine has been before the Public fifteen years, and is still ahead of all other known remedies. It does not purge, does not sicken the stomach, is perfectly safe in any dose and under all circumstances, and is the only Medicine that will

CURE IMMEDIATELY

and permanently every form of Fever and Ague, because it is a perfect Antidote to Malaria.

Sold by all Druggists.

nov13-52w1y

GEORGIA, Campbell County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JAN. 8, 1870.

Z. B. CRAIG has applied for commission of personalty, and notice appointed for the same to be heard before me at my office, on the 24th day of January, 1870, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 24th day of January, 1870, at my office, in

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

DAMNATIONISTS!

For The Constitution:

Ye lovers of freedom, ye haters of tyrants,
Your affection for Georgia be true to;
Condemn with a voice the miscreant fool,
Who her sworn ("not) rule or rule.

Oh, to think that our State, once proud, happy and free,
Damned by recreants vile should now be,
While her powerless sons, Hill, Stephens and Toombs,
"Manned by traitors" their mother should see

Desert not the State ye so fondly adored,
When the sun of her glory shone bright;
Discard not dear Georgia, tho' covered with shame,
But endure the wild measures of might.

Revert with a tear to the shadowy past,
That for memory's pleasure is given,
To the glorious days when ye honored a Cobb,
Rejoiced in pace in Heaven.

The dread fate of tyrants in letters of blood,
On the tablets of time has been written;
Does Bullock remember one Caesar of old,
Or vain Charles, the unfortunate Briton?

The blackest abhorrence for these is too fair,
Thou tyrant, nor of earth nor of heaven;
Consider not Hades thy final abode,
From thence you will surely be driven.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 17, 1869.

Funny Mention.

A Schenectady Justice of the Peace decided that a "verbal contract is not good without a stamp."

An English jury foreman recently announced, "My Lord, we find the man who stole the mare not guilty."

Taking the cue from the telegraph strikers, the hens in Virginia are on a strike, and refuse to lay eggs for less than fifty cents per dozen. They have got the affair in their own hands, and it is thought they will hold out till spring against any move that may be brought to bear on them.

The Detroit Tribune says: "There may be some of the handsome and rich young idiotesses of New York dying for want of a Count or a Lord for a husband. For the gratification of such, we will inform them where there is a Count; and not only where he is now, but where he will be for two years. The titled personage is Count Behrendas, now serving a two years' term in the Ohio State Prison at Columbus, for burglary in Dayton last summer."

Dr. Mary Walker's husband has sent a poem to the Independence (Mo.) Sentinel, of which the following is a "stanzer:"

The bird calls from its gilded cage
Its mate far in the wildwood;
And so my soul still wails for thee,
Bright angel of my childhood.

But if our fate, a cruel lot,
Hath cut our heart asseyer,
Why, Mary, bring my trowsers back!
And then go vote forever!

VIRGINIA.—Since the announcement by authority of the "conservative" Radical leaders that, under any circumstances, the State is to be regarded, after admission, as only "in" upon probation, the discussion has lost all its interest. It is of no sort of consequence whether "conditions" be expressed, or what their character—whether the State is admitted now, or next week, or never! The people there, as well as throughout the entire South, will be left to the unbridled will of Congress. No one, therefore, can with patience listen to the debates, as they are termed, upon the subject. They have become absolutely nauseating. The present is the darkest hour yet witnessed, and, to speak plainly, no one pretends to see daylight ahead.—[Wash. Cor. Baltimore Gazette.

☞ In San Francisco there were 6,908 sales of real estate made in 1869, of the total value of $20,937,717. The sales compare as follows with those of the past three years: 1868, 6,742 sales, value $27,217,026; 1867, 5,556 sales, value $17,640,367; 1866, 5,102 sales, value $13,096,688.

☞ In 1869, New York city yielded $20,900,700 in internal revenue.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

☞ GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; S. W. COLE, Superintendent; C. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Aug'a	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.30 P.M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.45 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	5.30 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

Passengers for Milledgeville, Washington and Athens, Ga., must take Day Passenger Train from Augusta and Atlanta.

Passengers for West Point, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans, must leave Augusta on Night Passenger train to make close connections.

Passengers for Nashville, Corrath, Grand Junction, Memphis, Louisville and St. Louis can take either train and make connections.

Through Tickets, and Baggage checked through to the above places.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Passenger Trains. No change of cars on Night Passenger and Mail Trains between Augusta and West Point.

S. K. JOHNSON, Assistant Supt.
Georgia Railroad, Augusta, April 5, 1869.

☞ WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—E. HULBERT, Superintendent; E. B. WALKER, Master of Transportation.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	5 50 P M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 10 A M
Leaves Chattanooga	5 30 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	8 15 A M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 45 P M
Leaves Chattanooga	4 40 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 P M

PATTON ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Atlanta	4 15 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	11 00 A M

☞ ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—91 miles—Fare ——— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. F. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FANNIN, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.30 A M
Arrive at West Point	12.30 P M
Leave West Point	12.50 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	5.50 P M

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3.00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11.05 P. M.
Leave West Point	2.30 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10.00 A. M.

☞ MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta; H. W. BROWNE, Master Transportation;

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.55 A M
Arrive at Macon	1.40 P M
Leave Macon	7.55 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	2.10 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.10 P M
Arrive at Macon	2.05 A M
Leave Macon	8.50 P M
Arrive in Atlanta	4.45 A M

☞ POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 10, 1868.—From and after this date, until farther notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	7 o'clock, A M
Close at	7 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	10 o'clock, A M

J. L. DUNNING, P. M.

☞ ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: JAMES L. DUNNING, Postmaster; JAMES DEMING, Jr., Assistant Postmaster and Mailing Clerk; E. A. MCLAUGHLIN, Money Order Clerk; H. C. HOLCOMBE, Register Clerk; J. W. WOODSIDE, Distributing Clerk; J. F. WOODWARD, Gents' Delivery; E. S. ASHTON, Ladies' Delivery; ROBERT JOHNSON, Clerk's Assistant.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se
Washington, D. C.	3.45 A M.	6 P.M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	2 P.M. 6 "
W. A. & R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	6.30 P M.	5 P M. 6 A M
Charleston	7.45 A M.	5 P M. 5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.30 P. M.	6 A.M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	3.00 P. M.	6.45 A M.
Macon	4.45 A M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.30 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way Mail	5.30 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Pickensville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Newnan to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Cartersville to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

Lafayette to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Spring Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Atlanta to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Last Saturday in each month to and Hiwassee

A New Discovery!

PHALON'S "VITALIA;"

OR,

Salvation for the Hair.

CLEAR AS WATER!
WITHOUT SEDIMENT!!
OPEN TO THE LIGHT!!!

For Restoring to Gray Hair its Original Color.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the hair coloring preparations heretofore used. It is limpid, sweet smelling, precipitates no muddy or slimy matter, requires no shaking, imparts no stain to the skin. Hold it to the light and it is clear and cloudless. It leaves no mark on the scalp; yet it reproduces in gray hair the natural color that time or sickness may have bleached out of it.

☞ Phalon's Vitalia

is for one sole purpose, that of reproducing, with absolute certainty, the natural color of the hair. It is not intended as a daily dressing, nor for removing scurf or dandruff; nor for curing baldness; nor for stimulating the growth of the hair.—These objects may be accomplished after the color has been fixed with the Vitalia, by Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator.

THE VITALIA is a harmless and unequaled preparation for the reproduction of the original hue of gray hair, and nothing else. This is accomplished in from two to ten applications according to the depth of shade required. Sold by all druggists.

TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

Cures diseases of the Liver and Stomach

Tutt's Expectorant,

A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colds, etc.

Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight
The great Alterative and Blood Purifier.

Tutt's Improved Hair Dye,

Warranted the best dye in use.

These valuable preparations are for sale by all Druggists in Atlanta. jan26-dly

JOHN N. COOPER,

WAREHOUSE,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA,

WILL give his personal attention to Corn Flour and Bacon, consigned to him and will buy Cotton on commission. oct17-d3m

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD,

The New Route South.

THE evening Trains of the Macon and Western R. R. leaving Atlanta at 7.10, connects at Macon with THROUGH PASSENGER of Macon and Brunswick Railroad, which leaves Macon 8.20 A. M., arriving at Brunswick 6.20, P. M. RETURNING, leaves Brunswick, 8.00 A. M., arrives in Macon 7.50 P. M., and Atlanta 4.44 A. M. The system of connections by Passenger Trains with Atlantic and Gulf Road at No. 6, Doupé, is complete, meeting the trains of the latter road going west to Thomasville, Bainbridge, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and all points in Florida. Also, the trains going East to Savannah. The Passengers of South bound train dine with Gen. Ira R. Foster, at No. 13 Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

Atlanta to Brunswick	$13 00
" " Savannah	13 00
" " Jacksonville	16 50
" " Tallahassee	21 50
" " Bainbridge	20 30
" " New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore	27 50

Through Tickets on Sale at General Ticket Office, Atlanta, and all terminal Stations North, East and West.

WM. A. FULLER,
General Ticket Agent,
M. and W., and M. and B. Railroads.
Atlanta, January 9, 1870-d2w

J. J. WILLIAMS, Atlanta, Ga. | ANDERSON & RHAE, London, Tenn.

J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.,

GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,

—AND—

PORK PACKERS,

Warehouse of Glenn & Wright,

Atlanta, - - Georgia.

HAVING leased a part of the Commodious Warehouse of Glenn & Wright, and otherwise increased our facilities, we beg to renew the tender of our services. We have now in store, which we OFFER TO THE TRADE a large stock of CORN, OATS, RYE, WHEAT, HAY, BARLEY, BACON, LARD, etc. Also, a choice lot of

BULK SIDES, SHOULDERS AND HAMS,

of our own Packing. And LEAF LARD put up expressly for family use, in tin cans.

jan11-d3w J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order issued by the Honorable Lawson Black, Register in Bankruptcy in the U. S. Court for the Northern District of Georgia, will be sold, on the premises, free from all encumbrance, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1870, commencing at 11 o'clock, the one-seventh undivided interest of the estate of Mary F. Durand, bankrupt, in the following property in the city of Atlanta, in said District, to-wit:

The one-seventh interest in the brick store houses and lot fronting, altogether, 33 feet on the west side of Whitehall street, and extending back 112 feet, in ward 1, block 33. Also, one-seventh interest in city lot No. 34, corner of Frazier and Jones streets, containing one and one-fourth acre. Also, one-seventh undivided interest in lot No. 5, in subdivision of lot No. 1, block 33. Also, the personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt. Terms cash. NOAH R. FOWLER, Assignee.

jan5-dlawdw

CLARK'S "O.N.T." Spool Cotton

IS THE BEST FOR

HAND and MACHINE SEWING.

FOR SALE BY ALL
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
DRY GOODS DEALERS,

dec15-deodhw

A. ERGENZINGER.

UPHOLSTERER & DEALER

—IN—

FURNITURE,

AND MANUFACTURER OF BEDDING.
Hunter Street, 3 doors from Whitehall, Atlanta.
jan7 d3m

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Ten per cent. having been declared by the Directors of the Georgia Loan and Trust Company, the same will be paid on demand, at the office of the Company, on and after this date.

J. W. GOLDSMITH, Cashier.

jan5-d1w

Railroads.

Winter Arrangement!

—:o:—

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILWAY,

—:o:—

THE OLD RELIABLE PASSENGER ROUTE

TO ALL

Northern, Eastern and Western Cities,

Carrying Great Southern Express.

—:o:—

The Only Route from Atlanta

RUNNING A

Double Daily Through Train,

Preventing a possibility of twenty-four (24) hours delay, incident to lines having but one Daily Train.

—:o:—

The United States Mail

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND NEW YORK

Is Carried Exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Through Passenger Trains Leave Atlanta

8:15 A. M.--5:50 P. M.

Making close connection at Kingston for

Rome, Selma, Meridian and New Orleans.

At Chattanooga, with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad for all points

NORTH AND EAST VIA LYNCHBURG.

The Memphis and Charleston, for

Canton, Memphis and New Orleans,

AND POINTS WEST.

The Nashville and Chattanooga, for

Nashville and all Points North, East and West via Louisville.

—:o:—

Passengers have choice of

TWENTY-SIX DIFFERENT ROUTES

FROM

Atlanta to New York.

—:o:—

PULLMAN'S TRAVELING PALACES

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

The Best Eating Houses in the Country.

—:o:—

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

—:o:—

Finely Finished Cars well Heated and Ventilated.

—:o:—

QUICK TIME AND SURE CONNECTIONS.

—:o:—

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices for all Points Reached by this Line.

—:o:—

FARE SAME AS BY OTHER ROUTES.

—:o:—

Baggage Checked Through

—:o:—

☞ We do not advertise our Conductors. Their deportment and attention do that.

B. W. WRENN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
A. L. HARRIS, Master Transportation.
FOSTER BLODGETT, Superintendent,
nov28-d3m

THE

GREAT SOUTHERN

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

THE EATING HOUSES

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time at given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable and courteous to passengers.

NO CHANCE OF CARS

BETWEEN

West Point, Ga., & Wilmington, N.C.

Quick Time and Sure Connection

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta,

TO

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

ON

All Night Trains Leaving Atlanta

BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

Offer every Inducement to Passengers, with Rooms supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.

Through Tickets on Sale at

Montgomery, West Point & Atlanta

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

J. A. HOBBERT,

General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.

apr11-d1f

66

HAVING lately removed into Thrasher's new building, just opposite my former location, the public will do well to take

KNOWLEDGE

That, with a much more convenient house than before, I will be better able to serve them than ever. It

IS

POWER

Generally conceded and universally known that my system of business enables me to sell Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings at a much lower price than our credit merchants can afford, thus giving the people the

To clothe their feet decently at a small expense. Do not fail to call at

I. T. BANKS',
No. 66 Whitehall street.

nov18-3m-187

FEMALE REGULATOR.

FEMALE REGULATOR,

$1.50 per Bot.

SUCCESS

UNPRECEDENTED!

Atlanta Department

SOUTHERN LIFE

Insurance Company.

Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, Pres't.

Progress UNEQUALLED by any Southern Company.

Over One Million Dollars of insurance applied for monthly.

Secure. Its ratio of Assets to Liabilities scarcely excelled.

Economy. Strict economy in management is its prominent feature.

Expenses. Only about one half that of similar organizations of same age.

Popular. Its very rapid increase of business is proof.

Careful Selection of Risks is proven by extraordinary light losses.

Assets Over $600,000 00, and very rapidly increasing.

Policy-holders now number nearly 4,500.

All desirous of insuring are invited to examine our claims.

Active and Experienced Agents Wanted.

dec dtf W. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS

AND

MILLINERS.

HILL & KETCHAM,

257 *Canal Street, New York.*

INVITE the attention of the Southern trade to their complete assortment of

STRAW GOODS,

and all articles in the Millinery line, consisting of Straw, Silk and Velvet Hats, Sundowns, Straw Goods and Tassels, Flowers and Feathers, Trimmings of all kinds, Bonnet and Hat Frames, etc.

Special attention is given to a line of Trimmed Goods, for country trade. Orders filled with great care. A trial of styles and prices is solicited.

HILL & KETCHAM,
257 Canal Street,
Between Broadway and Exiles' Hotel.
nov28-d1f

Terhune & Thomas,

Commission Merchants in

LIVE STOCK

SLAUGHTERERS and Packers—wholesale and retail dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc. Constantly on hand

Sausages, Corned and Spiced Beef.

Also, a large quantity of Choice Lard, prepared by ourselves for the trade and family use. Would leave to inform the public, that we have just completed our very extensive arrangements for Slaughtering and Packing Hogs, and would call the attention of parties interested, to the very extensive facilities which we possess for Cured Meats or Beef. We would also suggest to shippers, the advantage of slaughtering and packing their own Hogs in the city. We are paying the highest market price for Corn, and guarantee Hogs a fair, Direct letters to P. O. Box 6, Atlanta, Ga. nov13-d3m

O. H. SMITH. | S. P. STURGEON. | S. P. CONTON.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

Louisville, Kentucky.

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Provisions, Grain and Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, and all produce. Will receive and sell on commission, and special attention given to shipping orders for any merchandise in our market.

References—Adair & Tye. nov28-d3m

Bear Creek Hack Line!

WE have established a Hack Line from Bear Creek to Cartersville, to connect with the Western & Atlantic Railroad. We will run two Hacks to and from the above points, leaving Bear Creek at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Cartersville at 2 o'clock, P. M., every day, Sundays excepted. Fare, $2 50.

STILWELL & RIVERS.
Bear Creek.
nov28-d3m

THE WORLD'S WONDER.

DR. ABBETT'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC

—OR—

LIVER MEDICINE.

A SAFE and certain cure for all kinds of Liver Complaint, and all diseases and indispositions that originate from a diseased state or inactivity of the Liver, such as

Chronic and Acute Inflammations of the Liver,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Sourness of the Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Lowliness of Spirits, Colic,
Costiveness, Fever, Ague,
Bilious Fever, Dropsy and Jaundice.

These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and positively harmless; but their efficacy is too permanently established in all the Southern and Western States to require any further recommendations. The wine will not fail to give them a fair trial—this is all that is asked.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALA.

DR. L. B. ABBETT—I do hereby certify that your Liver Medicine has cured my wife of the Sick Headache, and I would recommend it to all who are suffering with it. She was afflicted all her life—at least thirty-five years. Has no symptoms now. JAMES E. JONES.

RANDOLPH CO., ALA., JAN. 3, 1868.

DR. L. B. ABBETT—I take pleasure in saying to you, that my wife has been afflicted for twelve years, and after taking a few portions of your Liver Medicine, was restored to her wonted health, and remains so, with very little symptoms of the Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint.

JOEL FOWLER.

For sale by all the Druggists in Atlanta, and by Druggists everywhere.

GILMER, FORD & WALKER, Props'rs,
nov21-dly West Point, Ga.

CORN!

PROLIFIC CORN!

I have a species of Corn which I obtained from a man in Virginia some two years ago. This man and his Corn have been denounced as humbugs. I am not able to say whether the seed I obtained is the "Egyptain Corn" or not, but I do know from having grown it twice, that it is by far the most valuable species of Corn ever planted in this country. I am well satisfied that two crops of this Corn can be produced in the same year in this climate, and I know that on the same land, with the same seasons and culture, it will yield three times as much as any other kind of corn of which I have any knowledge. I have planted it for two years, and have realized large crops, literally without rain. In this exceedingly dry year, if all the farmers of Bartow County had planted this corn, we would have been worth a million of dollars more than we are, and the people would have rejoiced in abundance of bread. I have some of this Corn for sale, and will dispose of it to those who wish to purchase at $6 a peck, delivered to the Railroad Agent at Kingston, Ga.

This Corn can be grown and gathered in this climate by the 15th of August, which gives far more ample time to prepare for and sow wheat, or other small grain on the same land. All orders to receive attention must be accompanied with the money, prepaid. I do not wish to sell less than one peck to any one order. Address me at Kingston, Ga. J. C. ROPER,
Sept. 28, 1869. Kingston, Ga.

We the undersigned citizens of Bartow county, do certify, that we visited the plantation of J. C. Roper about the 1st of August, 1869, and examined his field planted in the kind of Corn mentioned and described in his foregoing statement, and said field looked fresh and luxuriant, whilst the fields around and adjacent, seemed literally burned up with the drought. We are satisfied that Capt. Roper's statement about the Corn is true, and the undersigned, Lewis Tumlin, has already secured from him, seed to plant a large part of his crop the coming year. We counted twenty-three ears of corn produced from three grains this dry year. In our judgment, it is by far the most valuable Corn ever introduced into this country. L. TUMLIN,
Cartersville, Ga.
MARK A. HARDIN,
Sept. 28, 1869. Kingston, Ga.

Capt. J. C. Roper, of Kingston, Ga., gave me a few ears of Corn, which I planted on a piece of gray upland. The land was very well prepared, and pretty well matured, and the Corn planted the 7th day of April, 1869. I know, that from the time the Corn was waist high, until it was well glazed in the grain, there never was a "season" of rain upon it, and yet was green and fresh until maturity, and did not seem to suffer from drought. The yield was extraordinary and the Corn attracted the attention of almost every passer by. I am no farmer, and had of course but a small plat of ground planted in this Corn, but if my judgment is worth anything, I can say, that if I had planted this Corn altogether, I would have made, in this dry year, three or four times as much Corn as I did.

GEO. N. LESTER.

☞ When the supply is exhausted, this advertisement will be withdrawn.

oct1-dtf

NO EXCUSE FOR IDLENESS—$100 to $200 PER MONTH made by Ministers, Teachers, Intelligent Young Men, Ladies, Farmers' Sons, etc., by selling our NEW IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. It makes the elastic lock stitch and will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $25. Fully warranted for three years. For simplicity and durability it has no equal. Experienced agents are greatly desired. TRAVELING AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. We will pay liberal salaries and terms to agents, address SECOMB & CO., Box 113, West Point, Ga. dec15-d3m

DR. RICHAU'S

GOLDEN REMEDIES,

ASK for no other, take no other, and you will save time, health and money.

GOLD BRAND is for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1 cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Chronic Sore Legs, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c., is the greatest Renovator, Alterative and Blood Purifier ever known, as it entirely removes from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2 cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c., and gives immediate relief to all cases. Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2 is the greatest Blood Purifier ever known. It has cured cases of confirmed Syphilis after the patient had suffered for years. Price of either No. 1 or No. 2 $1.50 per bottle, or three bottles for $3 00.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a positive, powerful and speedy remedy for all Impurities of the Blood, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, &c. Price $1.50 per bottle.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM OF ANISE, a positive cure for Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, &c., in old or young; imparting instant relief with wonderful effect. Price $1.50 per bottle or two bottles for $2 50.

On receipt of price, these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all orders. Circulars sent free. Agents wanted in all towns. Address all orders for DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, DR. C. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, Box 1,000, Wilmington, N. C., giving full name in full of letter. Address

DR. C. RICHAU'S,
No. 224 Market street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Consultation free. jan19-dly

FOR RENT!

A DESIRABLE residence for a small family, with 7 rooms, all in good repair. Apply for particulars next door to this Office. dec28-dtf

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

COMMERCIAL BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

GUANO!

TAKE NOTICE

Certificate

Showing result of his experiment with Various Fertilizers, in which the Wonderful Guano

PRICE $72 50 PER TON

AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE

The Fertilizer that Col. R. G. Lockett used Eight Pounds of Seed Cotton with

PRICE $78.00 PER TON.

Russell Coe's Ammoniated Bone Super-phosphate, Unexcelled.
Andrew Coe's Phosphate,
Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate,
Baugh's Super-Phosphate,
Magic Fertilizer, Very Rich,
Dickson's Compound.

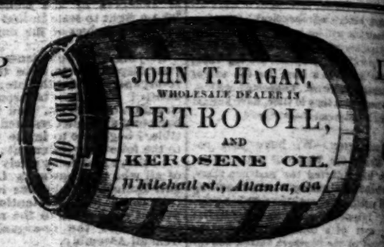
PERUVIAN GUANO.

Land Plaster, Salt, Dissolved Bones, Wham's Raw Bone, Soluble Pacific, Reese Johnson's Cotton Seed, etc. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds in endless Variety. Onion Seed, Early Rose Potatoes, Early Goodrich, Pink Eye, etc. Order any kind of seed from the famous Norway Oats to the tiny Water Cress.

Agricultural Implements

Of all sorts, including Morfee Subsoil Plows, Watt & Knight's great Turn Plows, Plaster, etc. Horsford's Breed Preparation. The best Yeast Powder in the World. Guano soon, before you go to plowing. MARK W. JOHNSON,
jan1-dtf Guano Merchant, Broad Street.

LAMP OILS.



Separate from my Oil business, I keep a first-class stock of

PLAIN AND FANCY GROCERIES

Especially adapted to the RETAIL CITY TRADE. Have just received

Pearl Hominy,	2,000 lbs. Candy assorted,	Cranberries,
Pearl Grits,	Citron, Canned Fruits, Dates,	Soup Crackers,
Buckwheat Flour,	30 kinds Crackers—fresh,	Refined Sugars,
Hams—new sugar-cured,	Lobsters, Anchovies, Salmon,	Apple Brandy,
Breakfast Bacon,	Oranges, Lemons,	Java Coffee.
Dried Beef, Fresh Rolled,	Dressed Poultry,	
	Pickled Pigs Feet, Tripe, etc.	

A fine lot of WHISKIES, WINES and SUGAR HOUSE JERSEY CIDER on hand, which would add it to their advantage to get their Lamp Oils and Lamp Goods of me.

☞ MY OIL WAGON will start soon, when the citizens may take the benefit of PETRO OIL delivered at their doors, without extra charge.

No Oil kept in Grocery Department. JOHN T. HAGAN.
dec14-d3m

1869. FALL STOCK. 1869.

M. C. & J. F. KISER,

WHITEHALL STREET,

Offer to the Trade the Celebrated Velocipede

DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACA

THIRTY-TWO INCHES WIDE—SURPASSING ALL

WE also offer to the trade a large Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Men's Wear Clothing, Hatter Goods, at rates much lower than the present, we will offer

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS.

To meet the increased demand, we have, in addition to our Sale Room on the first floor, opened down above, extensive ware for the Wholesale Trade. This room is large and well lighted and ventilated. Buyers are respectfully requested to inspect Our Stock and Price before purchasing. Wholesale Department Upstairs. M. C. & J. F. KISER.
jan26-dtf

THE WILLINGHAM FERTILIZER FOR COTTON, CORN AND WHEAT

THIS STANDARD MANURE, named after a well known practical Planter of South Carolina, combines in a concentrated form all the fertilizing elements necessary for the production of COTTON, CORN and WHEAT, and by its use to certain to increase the crop, but to improve the vitality of the producer. It is made with a special view to the wants of the South, and can be relied upon as to excellence of material, containing all necessary substances, the great cost of which have heretofore precluded their being used. It can be depended on at all times, always reliable, and productive of good crops.

ALBANY, GA., Sept. 1869.

Having a full knowledge of the composition and process of manufacture of Willingham's Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Rice Fertilizer, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a valuable fertilizer, one of the best in use, and most particularly adapted to the soils of South Carolina. THOMAS H. WILLINGHAM.

Price per ton, 2000 lbs. Price per ton, 2000 lbs. 1st, on approved city acceptance

B. L. WILLINGHAM,

General Superintending Agents for South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

PHILLIPS & MYERS,

Manufacturers and General Agents, Savannah, Ga.

W. M. & R. J. LOWRY, AGENTS,
nov20—d3m Atlanta, Ga.

LANDSBERG'S LUMBER YARD,

Opposite Georgia Railroad Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

SAWED SHINGLES AND LATHS,

Dry and Framing

LUMBER,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

Made upon Short Notice.

Particular attention paid to orders outside of the city.

JOHN H. KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Forgive Black, Johnson Opera House and Railroad. jan7-dtf

HENRY BANKS. HENRY L. BANKS.

Henry Banks & Son,

— DEALERS IN —

BOOTS, SHOES, LASTS,

SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS,

LASTS, PEGS, CALF-SKINS,

No. 6, Cherokee Block,

PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

jan7-dtf

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

DAMNAVISTIS!

For The Constitution.

Ye lovers of freedom, ye haters of chains,
Your affection for Georgia be true to;
Condemn with a voice the miscreant foul,
Who has sworn I shall rule or rejg.

Oh, to think that our State, once proud, happy and free,
Damned by recreants vile should now be,
While her powerless sons, Hill, Stephens and Toombs,
"Manned by traitors" their mother should see

Desert not the maid Time fondly adored,
When the sun of her glory shone bright;
Discard not dear Georgia, tho' covered with shame,
But endure the wild measures of might.

Revert with a tear to the shadowy past,
That for memory's pleasure is given,
To the glorious days when ye honored a Cobb,
Requiescat in pace in Heaven.

The dread fate of tyrants in letters of blood,
On the tablets of time has been written;
Does Bullock remember one Caesar of old,
Or vain Charles, the unfortunate Briton?

The blackest of sources for thee is too fair,
Thou tyrant, nor of earth nor of heaven;
Consider not Hades thy final abode,
From thence you will surely be driven.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 17, 1870.

Funny Mention.

A Schenectady Justice of the Peace decided that a "verbal contract is not good without a stamp."

An English jury foreman recently announced, "My Lord, we find the man who stole the mare not guilty."

Taking the cue from the telegraph strikers, the hens in Virginia are on a strike, and refuse to lay eggs for less than fifty cents per dozen. They have got the affair in their own hands, and it is thought they will hold out till spring, against any move that may be brought to bear on them.

The Detroit Tribune says: "There may be some of the handsome and rich young idiotesses of New York dying for want of a Count or a Lord for a husband. For the gratification of such, we will inform them where there is a Count; and not only where he is now, but where he will be for two years. The titled personage is Count Behrendas, now serving a two years' term in the Ohio State Prison at Columbus, for burglary in Dayton last summer."

Dr. Mary Walker's husband has sent a poem to the Independence (Mo.) Sentinel, of which the following is a "stanzer:"

The bird calls from its gilded cage
Its mate far in the wildwood;
And so my soul still waits for thee,
Bright angel of my childhood.

But if our fate, a cruel lot,
Hath cut our heart asunder,
Why, Mary, bring my trowsers back
And then go vote forever!

VIRGINIA.—Since the announcement by authority of the "conservative" Radical leaders that, under any circumstances, the State is to be regarded, after admission, as only "in" upon probation, the discussion has lost all its interest. It is of no sort of consequence whether "conditions" be expressed, or what their character—whether the State is admitted now, or next week, or never! The people there, as well as throughout the entire South, will be left to the unbridled will of Congress. No one, therefore, can with patience listen to the debates, as they are termed, upon the subject. They have become absolutely nauseating. The present is the darkest hour yet witnessed, and, to speak plainly, no one pretends to see daylight ahead.—[Wash. Cor. Baltimore Gazette.

☞ In San Francisco there were 6,908 sales of real estate made in 1869, of the total value of $20,937,717. The sales compare as follows with those of the past three years: 1868, 6,742 sales, value $27,217,026; 1867, 5,556 sales, value $17,010,367; 1866, 5,102 sales, value $13,005,688.

☞ In 1869, New York city yielded $20,900,700 in internal revenue.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

☞ GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COX, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Leave Atlanta	5.10 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta	5.45 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.30 P.M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.45 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	5.30 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

Passengers for Milledgeville, Washington and Athens, Ga., must take Day Passenger Train from Augusta and Atlanta.

Passengers for West Point, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans, must leave Augusta on Night Passenger train to make close connections.

Passengers for Nashville, Corinth, Grand Junction, Memphis, Louisville and St. Louis can take either train and make connections.

Through Tickets, and Baggage checked through to the above places.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on all Night Passenger Trains. No change of cars on Night Passenger and Mail Trains between Augusta and West Point.

S. K. JOHNSON, Assistant Supt.
Georgia Railroad, Augusta, April 2, 1869.

☞ WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—E. HULBERT, Superintendent; E. B. WALKER, Master of Transportation.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	5 50 P M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 40 A M
Leaves Chattanooga	5 50 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	8 15 A M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 45 P M
Leaves Chattanooga	4 50 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 P M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Atlanta	4 15 P M
Arrives at Allatoona	11 0 0 A..

☞ ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, ——— per mile. JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.30 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12.30 P. M.
Leave West Point	1.30 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3.00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11.05 P. M.
Leave West Point	2.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10.30 A. M.

☞ MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD—102 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta; H. W. BOSTON, Master Transportation.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.55 A M
Arrive at Macon	1.40 P M
Leave Macon	7.55 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	3.10 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.18 P M
Arrive at Macon	2.03 A M
Leave Macon	3.50 P M
Arrive in Atlanta	4.47 A M

☞ POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until farther notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	7 o'clock, A M
Close at	7 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	10 o'clock, A M

J. L. DUNNING, P. M.

☞ ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays, from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: JAMES L. DUNNING, Postmaster; JAMES DUNNING, Jr., Assistant Postmaster and Mailing Clerk; E. A. MCDANIELLIN, Money Order Clerk; H. C. HOLCOMBE, Register Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; J. F. WOODWARD, Gents' Delivery; R. J. ASHFORD, Ladies' Delivery; ROBERT JOHNSON, Clerk's Assistant.

	Mails arr've	Mails Close
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A.M.	6 P.M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	2 P.M. 6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	6.30 P.M.	5 P.M. 6 A.M.
Charleston	7.45 A.M.	3.30 P.M. 6 P.M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.30 P.M.	6 A.M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	3.30 P.M.	6.45 A.M.
Macon	4.45 A.M.	6 P.M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A.M.	6 P.M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.30 P.M.	7 A.M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way Mail	3.30 P.M.	7 A.M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.
Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Newnan to Franklin—semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Lebanon to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.
Lebanon to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.
Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.
Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.
Gainesville to ——— Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Car Service ——— to and Hiwassee ——— Weekly—Tuesdays.

A New Discovery!

PHALON'S "VITALIA;"

or,

Salvation for the Hair.

CLEAR AS WATER!
WITHOUT SEDIMENT!!
OPEN TO THE LIGHT!!!

For Restoring to Gray Hair its Original Color.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the hair coloring preparations heretofore used. It is limpid, sweet smelling, precipitates no muddy or slimy matter, requires no shaking, imparts no stain to the skin. Hold it to the light and it is clear and cloudless. It leaves no mark on the scalp; yet it reproduces in gray hair the natural color that time or sickness may have bleached out of it.

☞ Phalon's Vitalia

is for one sole purpose, that of reproducing, with absolute certainty, the natural color of the hair. It is not intended as a daily dressing, nor for removing scurf or dandruff; nor for curing baldness; nor for stimulating the growth of the hair.—These objects may be accomplished after the color has been fixed with the Vitalia, by Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator.

THE VITALIA is a harmless and unequaled preparation for the reproduction of the original hue of gray hair, and nothing else. This is accomplished in from two to ten applications, according to the depth of shade required. Sold by all druggists.

TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

Cures diseases of the Liver and Stomach

Tutt's Expectorant,

A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colds, etc.

Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight
The great Alterative and Blood Purifier.

Tutt's Improved Hair Dye,

Warranted the best dye in use.

These valuable preparations are for sale by all druggists in Atlanta. jan30-d1y

JOHN N. COOPER,

WAREHOUSE,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
LAGRANGE, GEORGIA.

WILL give his personal attention to Corn Flour and Bacon, consigned to him and will buy Cotton on commission. oct1-d3m

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD,

The New Route South.

THE evening Trains of the Macon and Western R. R. leaving Atlanta at 7.18, connects at Macon with THROUGH PASSENGER of Macon and Brunswick Railroad, which leaves Macon 6.30 A. M., arriving at Brunswick 8.30, P. M. RETURNING, leaves Brunswick, 8.00 A. M., arrives in Macon 7.50 P. M., and Atlanta 4.44 A. M. The system of connections by Passenger Trains with Atlantic and Gulf Road at No. 6, (Gossip), is complete, meeting the trains of the latter road going west to Thomasville, Bainbridge, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and all points in Florida. Also, the trains going East to Savannah. The Passengers of South bound train dine with Gen. Ira R. Foster, at No. 13 Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

Atlanta to Brunswick	$13 00
" " Savannah	15 50
" " Jacksonville	16 50
" " Tallahassee	21 50
" " Bainbridge	20 30
" " New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore	27 50

Through Tickets on Sale at General Ticket Office, Atlanta, and all terminal Stations, North, East and West.

WM. A. FULLER,
General Ticket Agent.
M. and W. and M. and B. Railroads.
Atlanta, January 9, 1870—d2w

J. J. WILLIAMS, Atlanta, Ga. | ANDERSON & RHAE, London, Tenn.

J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.,

GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,

—AND—

PORK PACKERS,

Warehouse of Glenn & Wright,
Atlanta, - - Georgia.

HAVING leased a part of the Commodious Warehouse of Glenn & Wright, and otherwise increased our facilities, we beg to renew the tender of our services. We have now in store, which we OFFER TO THE TRADE a large stock of CORN, OATS, RYE, WHEAT, HAY, BARLEY, BACON, LARD, etc. Also, a choice lot of

BULK SIDES, SHOULDERS AND HAMS,

of our own Packing. And LEAF LARD put up expressly for family use, in tin cans.

jan11-d3w J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order issued by the Honorable Lawson Black, Register in Bankruptcy in the U. S. Court for the Northern District of Georgia, will be sold, on the premises, free from all encumbrance, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1870, commencing at 11 o'clock, the one-seventh undivided interest of the estate of Mary F. Durand, bankrupt, in the following property in the city of Atlanta, in said District, to-wit:

The one-seventh interest in the nine brick store houses and lots fronting, altogether, 83 feet on the west side of Whitehall street, and extending back 118 feet, in ward 1, block 32. Also, one-seventh interest in city lot No. 34, corner of Frazier and Jones streets, containing one and one-fourth acre. Also, one-seventh undivided interest in lot No. 5, in subdivision of lot No. 1, block 25. Also, the personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt. Terms cash. NOAH R. FOWLER, Assignee.
jan5-d1aw2w

CLARK'S "O.N.T." Spool Cotton

IS THE BEST FOR

HAND and MACHINE SEWING.

FOR SALE BY ALL
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
DRY GOODS DEALERS.
dec15-d2w2m

A. ERGENZINGER.

UPHOLSTERER & DEALER
—IN—
FURNITURE,

AND MANUFACTURER OF BEDDING.
Hunter Street, 3 doors from Whitehall, Atlanta.
jan7-d3m

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Ten per cent. having been declared by the Directors of the Georgia Loan and Trust Company, the same will be paid on demand.

J. W. GOLDSMITH, Cashier.
jan8-d1w

Winter Arrangement!

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILWAY,

THE OLD RELIABLE PASSENGER ROUTE

TO ALL

Northern, Eastern and Western Cities,

Carrying Great Southern Express.

The Only Route from Atlanta

RUNNING A

Double Daily Through Train,

Preventing a possibility of twenty-four (24) hours delay, incident to lines having but one Daily Train.

The United States Mail

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND NEW YORK

Is Carried Exclusively by this Line.

Through Passenger Trains Leave Atlanta

8:15 A. M.--5:50 P. M.

Making close connection at Kingston for

Rome, Selma, Meridian and New Orleans.

At Chattanooga, with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad for all points

NORTH AND EAST VIA LYNCHBURG.

The Memphis and Charleston, for

Canton, Memphis and New Orleans,

AND POINTS WEST.

The Nashville and Chattanooga, for

Nashville and all Points North, East and West via Louisville.

Passengers have choice of

TWENTY-SIX DIFFERENT ROUTES

FROM

Atlanta to New York.

PULLMAN'S TRAVELING PALACES

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

The Best Eating Houses in the Country.

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

Finely Finished Cars well Heated and Ventilated.

QUICK TIME AND SURE CONNECTIONS.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices for all Points Reached by this Line.

FARE SAME AS BY OTHER ROUTES.

Baggage Checked Through

☞ We do not advertise our Conductors. Their deportment and attention do that.

R. W. WRENN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
A. L. HARRIS, Master Transportation.
FOSTER BLODGETT, Superintendent.
nov28-d3m

THE

GREAT SOUTHERN

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all sea-ons.

THE EATING HOUSES

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable and courteous to passengers.

NO CHANCE OF CARS

BETWEEN

West Point, Ga., & Wilmington, N.C.

Quick Time and Sure Connection

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta,

TO

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York,

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

ON

All Night Trains Leaving Atlanta

BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Staterooms supplied with every luxury for Northern and Charleston Marketing, and for GOOD Speed and Comfort are

UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.

Through Tickets on Sale at

Montgomery, West Point & Atlanta

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
sept1-d1y

66

HAVING lately removed into Thrasher's new building, just opposite my former location, the public will do well to take

KNOWLEDGE

IS

That, with a much more convenient home than before, I will be better able to serve them than ever. It

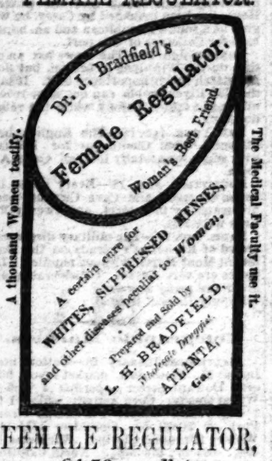
POWER

Generally conceded and universally known that my system of business enables me to sell Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings at a much lower price than our credit merchants can afford, thus giving the people the

To clothe their feet decently at a small expense. Do not fail to call at

I. T. BANKS',
nov16-1m-16t No. 66 Whitehall street.

FEMALE REGULATOR.



FEMALE REGULATOR,
$1.50 per Bot.

SUCCESS

UNPRECEDENTED!

Atlanta Department

SOUTHERN LIFE

Insurance Company.

Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, Pres't.

Progress UNEQUALLED by any Southern Company.

Over One Million Dollars of Insurance applied for monthly.

Secure. Its ratio of Assets to Liabilities scarcely excelled.

Economy. Strict economy in management is its prominent feature.

Expenses. Only about one half that of similar organizations of same age.

Popular. Its very rapid increase of business is proof.

Careful Selection of Risks is proven by extraordinary light losses.

Assets Over $600,000 00, and very rapidly increasing.

Policy-holders now number nearly 4,500.

All desirous of insuring are invited to examine our claims.

Active and Experienced Agents Wanted.

dec dtf W. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS.

HILL & KETCHAM,

257 *Canal Street, New York.*

INVITE the attention of the Southern trade to their complete assortment of

STRAWGOODS,

and all articles in the Millinery line, consisting of Straw, Silk and Velvet Hats, Sundries, Straw Cords and Tassels, Flowers and Feathers, Trimmings of all kinds, Bonnet and Hat Frames, etc.

Special attention is given to Ladies of Trimmed Goods, for country trade. Orders filled with great care. A trial of styles and prices is solicited.

HILL & KETCHAM,
257 Canal Street,
Between Broadway and Eagles' Hotel.
nov28-d1y

Terhune & Thomas,

Commission Merchants in

LIVE STOCK

SLAUGHTERERS and Packers—wholesale and retail dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc. Constantly on hand

Sausages, Corned and Spiced Beef.

Also, a large quantity of Choice Lard, prepared by ourselves for the trade and family use. Having leased the premises, that we have lately occupied, our very extensive arrangements for Slaughtering and Packing Hogs, and would call the attention of parties intending to do the very cash business, which Atlanta affords, to the facilities we offer. We would also suggest to merchants the advantages of consigning their Hogs to us for slaughter and packing, and will pay the highest cash price for them, or will slaughter and deliver them direct to the packing House a day. Direct letters to P. O. Box 97, Atlanta, Ga. nov19-d3m

O. S. SMITH. | E. F. STURGEON. | S. P. CONDON.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

Louisville, Kentucky,

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Provisions and Produce, Grain, Corn, Dried Fruits and all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments for sale in our market. Refer to Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville. Bankers—Adair & Bro. nov19-d3m

Bear Creek Hack Line!

WE have established a Hack Line from Rome to Bear Creek Springs, Floyd county, Ga., where we have erected a large and commodious Hotel, and will run a Hack from Rome to the Springs and return, every day, leaving Rome at 8 o'clock, A. M., and Bear Creek Springs at 2 o'clock, P. M. STEWART & RIVERS.
oct16-d3m

THE WORLD'S WONDER.

DR. ABBETT'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC

—OR—

LIVER MEDICINE

A SAFE and certain cure for all kinds of Liver Complaints, and all the ills and indispositions that originate from a diseased state or inactivity of the Liver, such as

Chronic and Acute Inflammations of the Liver,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Sourness of the Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Lowliness of Spirits, Colic,
Costiveness, Fever, Ague,
Bilious Fever, Dropsy and Jaundice.

These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and perfectly harmless; but their efficacy is now permanently established in all the Southern and Western States to require any further recommendations. If the wise will not fail to give them a fair trial—this is all that is asked.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALA.

DR. L. B. ABBETT—I do hereby certify that your Liver Medicine, has cured my wife of the Sick Headache, and I would recommend it to all who are suffering with it. She was afflicted all her life—at least thirty-five years. Has no symptoms now.
JAMES B. JONES.

RANDOLPH CO., ALA., JAN. 2, 1869.

DR. L. B. ABBETT—I take pleasure in saying to you, that my wife has been afflicted for twelve years, and after taking a few portions of your Liver Medicine, was restored to her wonted health, and remains so, with very little symptom of the Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint.
JOEL FOWLER.

For sale by all the Druggists in Atlanta, and by Druggists everywhere.

CRAWFORD & WALKER, Prop'rs,
nov24-d1y West Point, Ga.

CORN!

PROLIFIC CORN!

I have a species of Corn which I obtained from a man in Virginia some two years ago. This man and his Corn have been denounced as humbugs. I am not able to say whether the seed I obtained is the "Egyptain Corn" or not, but I do know from having grown it twice, that it is by far the most valuable species of Corn ever planted in this country. I am well satisfied that two crops of this Corn can be produced in the same year in this climate, and I know that on the same land, with the same seasons and culture, it will yield three times as much as any other kind of corn of which I have any knowledge. I have planted it for two years, and have realized large crops, literally without rain. In this exceedingly dry year, if all the farmers of Bartow County had planted this corn, we would have been worth a million of dollars more than we are, and the people would have rejoiced in abundance of bread. I have some of this Corn for sale, and will dispose of it to those who wish to purchase at $6 a peck, delivered to the Railroad Agent at Kingston, Ga.

This Corn can be grown and gathered in this climate by the 15th of August, which gives far more ample time to prepare for and sow wheat, or other small grain on the same land. All orders to receive attention must be accompanied with the money, prepaid. I do not wish to sell less than one peck to any one order. Address me at Kingston, Ga.

J. C. ROPER,
Sept. 28, 1869. Kingston, Ga.

We the undersigned citizens of Bartow county, do certify, that we visited the plantation of J. C. Roper about the 1st of August, 1869, and examined his field planted in the kind of Corn mentioned and described in his foregoing statement, and said field looked fresh and luxuriant, whilst the fields around and adjacent, seemed literally burned up with the drought. We are satisfied that Capt. Roper's statement about the Corn is true, and the undersigned, Lewis Tumlin, has already secured from him, seed to plant a large part of his crop the coming year. We counted twenty-three ears of corn produced from three grains this dry year. In our judgment, it is by far the most valuable Corn ever introduced into this country.

L. TUMLIN,
Cartersville, Ga.
MARK A. HARDIN,
Sept. 28, 1869. Kingston, Ga.

Capt. J. C. Roper, of Kingston, Ga., gave me a few ears of Corn, which I planted on a piece of gray upland. The land was very well prepared, and pretty well matured, and the Corn planted the 7th day of April, 1869. I know, that from the time the Corn was waist high, until it was well glazed in the grain, there never was a "season" of rain upon it, and yet was green and fresh until maturity, and did not seem to suffer from drought. The yield was extraordinary and the Corn attracted the attention of almost every passer by. I am no farmer, and had of course but a small plat of ground planted in this Corn, but if my judgment is worth anything, I can say, that if I had planted this Corn altogether, I would have made, in this dry year, three or four times as much Corn as I did.

GEO. N. LESTER,

☞ When the supply is exhausted, this advertisement will be withdrawn.

oct1-dtf

NO EXCUSE FOR IDLENESS—$100 to $300 PER MONTH made by Ministers, Teachers, Intelligent Young Men, Ladies, Farmers' Sons, etc., by selling our NEW IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. It makes the elastic lock stitch and will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $25. Fully warranted for three years. For simplicity and durability it has no equal. Experienced agents are greatly desired. TRAVELING AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. For Circulars and terms to agents, address RECORD & CO., Box 133, West Point, Ga. dec15-d3m

DR. RICHAU'S

GOLDEN REMEDIES,

ASK for no other, take no other, and you will find RELIEF. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1 cures all Chronic Diseases of the Blood, Scrofula, Cancer, Consumption, Skin Eruptions, Copper Colored Blotches, Soreness of the body, Scrofula, &c.; to the great Blood Purifier, Dr. Richau's Golden Balsam No. 1 is unequaled. Dr. Richau's Golden Balsam No. 2 cures Leucorrhœa, Affections of the Womb, Ulceration, Irregularities, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, &c., and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

Dr. Richau's Golden Balsam No. 3 cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c., in a few days. Dr. Richau's Golden Balsam No. 4 cures Syphilis in all its stages, and leaves the blood pure and healthy. Dr. Richau's Golden Balsam No. 5 cures Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Inflammation, Ulceration, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, &c., and gives immediate relief in all cases. No change of diet necessary. Has never been known to fail in a single case. Is entirely vegetable, and contains no mercury or other injurious substance.